CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,268—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glenurmie" ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... Rs. 21 / Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6392	1600	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
B. L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,
				1891.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester	31st ,,

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	about
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester	20th ,,
PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th October, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

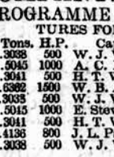
PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BISAGNO.....On the 8th November, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st Dec. ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich.	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	21st Nov. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st October, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	12th Nov.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 5th November.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 1st November, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 2nd November after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KANGRA" 1,978 tons, on or about 4th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons on or about 31st October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th October, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE splendid steamer "CLAN FORBES," 3,000 tons, Captain J. White, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for DUNKIRK direct, on or about the 4th proximo, and passages can now be secured.
The saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For rates of Passage, Cabin Plans, &c., Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th October, 1890.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports, Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE MACIVOR LINE s.s. "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW via KARRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be handed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their Risk and Expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 25th October, 1890. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STILTON CHEESE.

JUST ARRIVED PER s. s. PENINSULAR.
Whole Cheese about 14lbs at Re. 1-4 per lb.
On cut..... ,, ,, 1-6 per lb.
GORGONZALLA CHEESE.
Re. 1-4 per lb.
GRUYERE CHEESE.
As. 14 per lb.
TREACHER & COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha together with appendixes and a copious index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co. of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 5½.
AGENTS :—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune and will play ANY NUMBER of tunes. Price inclusive of 12 METAL discs or tunes Rs. 75, Rs. 130 and Rs. 175 each.
Additional tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection,
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 492. High Holborn, LONDON

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER & Co. have the pleasure to announce a REDUCTION in the PRICES OF WINES, SPIRITS, STORES, &c., &c.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.

Price per dozen Quarts, Rs. 54 ; Pints, Rs. 31.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock :—

	Per dozen. Bottles. Rs. a.	Per Half Bottles. Rs. a.
PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST DRY..	54 0	29 8
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE	61 0	35 0
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	62 0	35 0
ROEDERER'S RESERVE	63 0	36 0
KOCH FILS	52 0	29 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSNER BEER,
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour ; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.
Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.
Per Case 4 dozen Bottles, Rs. 21.
Per Case 6 dozen ½ Bottles, Rs. 21.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE.
NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES,
STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS

IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE We are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Beaver Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.
5, MEDOWS STREET.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA INCAPACITY FOR WORK AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the price of KIRBY'S are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY and see that

Each bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office Order for 21/-

AGENTS : CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co. ; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co. ; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. ; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co. ; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. ; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.
We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.
It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.
Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin ..... from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" ..... from ,,	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks ..... ,,	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles ..... ,,	24
Do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs ..... ,,	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs ..... ,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	25

GOLD FRAMES.

single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from ,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks ..... ,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs ..... from ,,	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs ..... ,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins ..... from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do. do. ..... from ,,	18
Gold Framed do do. do. from ,,	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.
Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hookssides

from ,,	6
Silver do. do. do. do. ... from ,,	25
Gold do. do. do. do. from ,,	60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed ..... from Rs.	4
silver do. do. ..... from ,,	30
Gold do. do. ..... from ,,	75

LORGNONS.
A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles ..... Rs. 100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O'-Pearl or in plain Mother-O-Pearl, with Silver Mounts ... ,, 25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable ..... ,, 20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.
GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk ..... 4 for Rs.	1 0
,, Wirebound, very fine .....each Re. 1 and ,,	1 8
,, Chains, Silver or Aluminium .....each ,,	3 0
,, ,, Gold .....each from ,,	10 0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150 ; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 ,, do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SELECT A GOOD HORSE.

MR. ALI BIN AMER begs to draw the attention of public that he had received by the last two mails s. s. "Pemba" and the s. s. "Sinia" many first class real ARAB HORSES, consisting of Racers, Chargers, Galloways and Ponies well worth inspection. Also a selected shipment of about one hundred of real Arab Horses is expected here on FRIDAY next, ex the s. s. Purulia which is the best lot expected in India this season and amongst them there are many Racers, Horses and ponies with other excellent big Horses suitable for Gentlemen Nawab and Rajas purposes. Gentlemen and Officers are cordially invited to visit his stable at Ripon Road, Byculla as it is the best opportunity to select a splendid Horse.

ARAB HORSES ! ARAB HORSES !!

FRESH BATCHES of excellent ARAB HORSES ARRIVED by the last six Mails consisting of Racers, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies, at the well-known Stables at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Company, conducted by Messrs. SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD and Co., the well-known IMPORTERS of the best ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES. Over 300 Horses to select from, containing some pick Horses, suitable for Rajahs, Princes and Gentlemen. Expecting by the next and other Mail steamers the Best Horses of the Season.
SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.
Bellasis Junction Road.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

A BRAND new English built light mail Phaeton, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.
Brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.
A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.
And a few sets of pair HORSE and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.
WANTED, an ARAB or WALER charger up to 13 stone and quiet on parade.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.
Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.
SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.
LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.
SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.
OFFICES :—9, Hummum Street.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letter quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of passage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

WANTED.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our
GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE
for the coming season.
This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... ,, 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta., Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay. or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.
OFFICE: Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate* scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 4 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot 4 annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. Twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
HIPPODROME OF PERFORMING ANIMALS.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
30TH AND 31ST OCTOBER, 1890.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO RAILWAY EMPLOYE'S

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

S. JACKSON, Esq., C. I. E.

AND

E. B. CARROL, Esq.,

LOCO SUPERINTENDENTS of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

Railway employe's and their families will be admitted to the Circus at half price on production of a Circus Cheque Pass which may be obtained from the officals mentioned in the hand-bills which will be freely circulated. No employe will be admitted at half price without producing this voucher.

Refreshment Bar. Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "BRITANNIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims, must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th October, 1890.

MAHABLESWAR
RACE VIEW HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL situated near Satara Road, next to Lord Reay Villa, has been OPEN from 1st October, 1890, for European Ladies and Gentlemen only. Rooms may be secured previously.

CHARGES.

Single gentleman .....Rs. 5 0 per day.
Lady and gentleman .....Rs. 10 0 per day.
Child.....Rs. 2 8 per day.

The Hotel is in a well ventilated spot and is under a First Class management.

JAS McCABE, OF ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

A few of the above WELL-KNOWN MAKER,'S GOLD WATCHES in HUNTING & CRYSTAL GLASS CASES, WITH and WITHOUT KEYS, are now for Sale.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BAPTY BROTHERS, LTD.,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of this old established business are prepared to receive Tenders for the PURCHASE of the PROPERTY belonging to the Company, situated at Falkland Road. Byculla. The property comprises 13,195 square yards (or thereabouts) of freehold land, the Mill, buildings fitted with complete Roller and Stone Mill Plants, Engines and Boilers with large condensing tank, Wheat and Flour Godowns, Offices with Bungalow over them, Mechanics and Smiths' Shops with tools and fittings, Stables and Cattle Sheds, Drying Kilen Store Rooms, Gate House and Shop. Tenders will be received up to 1st December next, and the property will be on view to intending purchasers up to that date.

THE NATIONAL
HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.

Prepared expressly in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING
SERVANTS' CLOTHING
FOR
BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS
AND
BLANKETING,

Of all colours and prices and suitable for all grades of servants,
APPLY TO THE

ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHASKER WASUDEO PATHUK and BHOWANISHUNKER WASUDEO PATHUK, have contracted TO SELL all that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Oart called Nigdowdi, in Girgaum Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 984, 985 and 986, and Street Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax New No. 2623, and New Survey No. 7749, and admeasuring 446 5-9 square yards be the same a little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the passage of the Oart, on or towards the east by the house of Bhaijee Wamonjee and the Oart of Portuguese Church of N. S. De. Rozario, on or towards the south by the house of Sunderrao Raghunath, and on or towards the west by the house of Mungeshrao Bulwant and which said premises are situate in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and were formerly and are now occupied by the said vendors Bhasker Wasudeo Pathuk, and Bhowanishunker Wasudeo Pathuk and their tenants.

All persons claiming any right to or interest in the said hereditaments and premises or any part or parcel thereof by way of purchase, gift, inheritance, lease mortgage or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office, No. 5 Tamarind ane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim.—Dated this 29th day of October, 1890.

ROUGHTON AND BYRNE.
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gunfire, on THURSDAY, the 20th November, 1890, Tenders for the construction on the BROAD GAUGE of the first 24 miles of the GODHRA RUTLAM EXTENSION of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Drawings and Specifications with Schedules of quantities may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office on and after the 15th November, 1890, where forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Godhra Rutlam Railway" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.

The deposits should be endorsed in favour of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 29th October, 1890.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of November, 1890, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1890.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th October, 1890.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 5th to 8th November, 1890, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY.

THE ELITE 5 to 7 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas.

GENERAL PUBLIC 8-30 to 11 p. m.
Admission Re 1.

Band in attendance.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Share free of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June, 1890, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on and after FRIDAY, the 7th November, 1890, to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th October, 1890.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. MUNCHERJI NAOROJI BANAJI, a representative of E (Byculla) Ward, his office as a councillor has become vacant under Section 9, of the Municipal Act, 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Section 22 (3) of the said Act hereby fix Friday, the 21st November, 1890, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 29th October, 1890.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFENCE FUND.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

K. M. Heeramaneck, Esq.
Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee.
Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar.
Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee, Esq.
H. D. Sethna, Esq.
Mahadhuvdas Rughnathdas, Esq.
C. S. Devitre, Esq.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	1,575
A Zarthoshti	100
Messrs. F. B. Marzban and Co.	5
A Bengalli Zarthoshti (from Calcutta)	150
Mr. S. P. Frenchman	10
Mr. Bomonjee Framjee Wadia	25
Mr. Jamshed Tirandaraj Erani	1
Mr. Rustomjee Framjee	15
Mr. Kaikhoshro Framjee	10
Mr. J. P. B.	1
Thy Cause is Noble	1
Mr. Burjorjee Framjee Paymaster	5
Mr. Rustomjee Burjorjee Do.	5
Mr. D. E. J.	1
Bai Jerbai Fakeerjee Patell	10
Mr. Luxmonrao Vithalrao	2
Dr. B. Hormusjee	5
Mr. D. N. V.	2
Dr. C. B. Shroff	2
A Bunde Khoda (by Sethna)	2
Mr. N. N. G.	2
A Friend	10
Mr. W	5
Mr. J. N. G.	1
Bai Shirinbai	5
FROM VIRAMGAUM.	
Mr. Jehangirjee Eduljee Modi	10
Mr. Hormusjee Norowjee Doctor	2
Mr. Maneckjee Dossabhoy Engineer	3
A Zarthoshiti	2
A Do.	3
A Do.	5
FROM SURAT.	
Dusturjee Nusserwanjee Kaikhushro	10
Dr. Byramjee Pestonjee	100
Khan Bahadur Darashaw Dossabhai, City Magistrate	10
Khan Bahadur Cooverjee Cawasjee Sabhawala	10
A Mofussil Parsee	20
Mr. Rustomjee Bomonjee Bhownaggri	10
Mr. Eduljee Palanjee Lalcaca	10
Mr. Hormusjee Bezonjee Khasookhanjee	10
Mr. Gootadjee Byramjee Contractor	10
Mr. Naorosjee Bomonjee Vakeel	10
Mr. Jamsetjee Cawasjee Euti	10
Mr. Aderjee Jeewanjee, Late Deputy	7
Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Modi	2
Mr. Pestonjee Rutonjee Contractor	5
Mr. Nusserwanjee Manekjee Guard	3
Mr. Naorosjee Cawasjee Ghadialli	2
Mr. Nusserwanjee Bomonjee Modi	2
Mr. Aderjee Muncherjee	5
Mr. Dorabjee Temooljee Marfatia	5
Total .....Rs.	2,216

K. M. HEERAMANECK,
For Self and Co-Members of the Committee.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on 29th October, 1890, at 10 As. per Shilling:—

	Rs. a.
BIOGRAPHY.	
Life of Arthur Schopenhaver; by W. Wallace...	0 10
Memorials of William Mulready, R. A.; by Frederick G. Stephens	2 8
Sir Charles Napier (English Men of Action); by Colonel Sir Wm. F. Butler.....	1 10
FICTION.	
Adam Grainger, and other Stories; by Mrs. Henry Wood	2 4
Blacksmith of Voe; by Paul Cushing	2 4
Behind the Kafes; by Mary Albert.....	1 0
Cavalier Stronghold: A Romance of the Tale of Belvoir; by Mrs. Chaworth Musters, with Illustrations	3 12
Dawn; by H. Rider Haggard, Illustrated.....	2 4
Dramas of Life; by George R. Sims.....	1 10
First Violin; by Jessie Fothergill	3 12
Good Start, a Book for Young Men; by J. Thain Davidson, D. D.....	2 4
Girl of the People; by L. T. Meade.....	2 4
Leah of Jerusalem, a Story of the Time of Paul; by Edward Payson Berry	2 4
Lost Explorer, an Australian Story; by James Francis Hogan.....	2 4
Log of the Bombastes; by Henry Frith.....	1 10
Miss Tommy, a Mediæval Romance by the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman".....	2 4
Miner's Right, a Tale of the Australian Goldfields; by Rolf Boldrewood	2 4
Plain Frances Mowbray, and other Tales; by the Hon. Emily Lawless	3 12
Scottish Soldiers of Fortune, their Adventures and Achievements in the Armies of Europe; by James Grant	1 4
Sons and Daughters; by Mrs. Oliphant	2 4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Autumn in Pen and Pencil with Supplement ...	0 8
Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers; by Henry D. Thoreau	1 10
Busy Man's Hand-Book, an Indispensable Companion for the Office and the Home; compiled by William Ralston Balch	1 10
Commercial Instruction: The Golden Gates of Trade with our Home Industries; introductory to a Study of Mercantile Economy and of the Science of Commerce; by John Yeats, L.L.D., F.G.S., F.S.S., Etc.....	3 2
Commercial Instruction, Map Studies of the Mercantile World, auxiliary to our Foreign and Colonial Trade, and illustrative of part of the Science of Commerce; by John Yeats, L.L.D., F.G.S., F.S.S. Etc.....	3 2
Chesterfield's Advice to his Son on Men, Manners, and Things	1 0
Confessions of a Poacher; edited by John Watson, F. L. S., Illustrated; by James West.....	1 12
Essays on Men and Women; by C. A. Sainte-Beuve; edited, with Critical Memoir; by Wm. Sharp.....	1 10
Electricity: In the Service of Man; a Popular and Practical Treatise on the Applications of Electricity in Modern Life, with an Introduction; by John Perry, M.E., F.R.S.....	6 0
Foundry, Forge, and Factory, with a Chapter on the Centenary of the Rotary Press; by W. J. Gordon	1 8
How London Lives: the Feeding, Cleansing, Lighting and Police of London; by W. J. Gordon	1 10
Light in Africa; by the Rev. James MacDonald.	3 12
Life in Christ and for Christ; by the Rev. Handley C. G. Moule, M. A.....	0 10
Living Christ and the Four Gospels; by R. W. Dale, L.L.D	3 12
Manual Training in Education; by C. M. Woodward, A.B. (Contemporary Series).....	2 4
Outlines of English Grammar, New and Revised Edition; by E. D. Hill.....	0 10
Reign of Tiberius, out of the first six annals of Tacitus; with his Account of Germany, and Life of Agricola; translated by Thomas Gordon and edited; by Arthur Galton.....	0 10
Thoughts of a Queen; by Carmen Sylva.....	0 10
Triumphs of Modern Engineering; by Henry Frith.....	2 8
Two Essays on Biblical and on Ecclesiastical Miracles; by John Henry Cardinal Newman..	2 4
Young Ladies' Journal Complete Guide to the Work-Table, containing instructions in Berlin Work, Crochet, Darn-Thread Work etc.....	1 0
POETRY.	
Poetical Works of Elizabeth Barrett Browning from 1826 to 1844.....	1 10

N. B.—When answering this Advertisement please mention this Paper.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

MADRAS RACES—1891.

JANUARY, 24th, 27th, 29th, and 31st.

THIRD ENTRANCES CLOSE.

SATURDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

W. S. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

READY FOR SHIPMENT IN ENGLAND.

A COMPLETE pressing plant for 500lbs. BALES of COTTON by Messrs. NASMYTH WILSON & Co.

Prices and particulars upon applications to

F. W. SHALLIS,
Sole Agent, Nasmyth Wilson and Co.

No. 9, Marine Street, Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1890, for laying about 8 miles of Cast Iron Pipes from 3 inches to 18 inches diameter for water mains.

Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality,

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, Municipality, Bombay, 24th October, 1890.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એન્ડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 19th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 6th November, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1890, and to declare a Dividend.

2ND.—To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Bezonjee Pallonjee as a Director in the room of Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Sethna deceased.

3RD.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું.

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 22nd October, 1890,

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 23rd October to 6th November, 1890, both days inclusive.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th December, 1890, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the supplies entered in the schedules but may tender for either or both of the schedules.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish tender for the loading carriage and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at the following stations:—Pyinmana, Yamethin, Pyawbwe, Meiktila road, Kyaukse, Minbu, Magwe, Pakokku, Myingyan, Monywa, Kindat.

Tenderers for Schedule No 2 may also if they wish tender for the loading carriage and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 2 at the following places,—Sagaing Kyaukmyaung, Thabeikkyin, Htigyaing, Katha and Bhamo.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract deed can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing Burma, does not binds himself to accept to lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so during.

Articles.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery	Place of delivery.	Earnest money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. 1.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	2,010,700	From 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.	Rangoon.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	201,100			
Wheat	2,367,000			
Dhall, of sorts	527,800			
Ghee, cow's	351,900			
Salt	132,000			
Turmeric	22,000			
Chillies	5,500			
Schedule No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground	2,454,200		Mandalay	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	1,227,200			
Wheat	220,000			
Dhall, of sorts	483,200			
Ghee, cow's	322,200			
Salt	120,800			
Turmeric	15,100			
Chillies	4,900			

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at—

Pyinmana.	Minbu.
Yamethin.	Magwe.
Pyawbwe.	Pakokku.
Meiktila road.	Myingyan.
Kyaukse.	Monywa.
	Kindat.

SCHEDULE No. 4.

Loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 2 at—

Sagaing.	Htigyaing.
Kyaukmyaung.	Katha.
Thabeikkyin.	Bhamo.

By Order of the Chief Commissioner,

H. PARKIN, Captain,
Dy. Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing.

Rangoon, the 30th September, 1890.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND.....	$5,482,127·20
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON.	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Holio.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking.	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY, S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—17, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£333,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£166,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists

---

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name

Address

Occupation

188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.

Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDIES, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, bothin BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covred.

Fire Premium for 1862.....	£309,690	0 0
„ 1885.....	£988,156	0 0
„ 1886.....	£955,039	0 0
„ 1889.....	£1,101,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES-LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	16 pr. ct.	927½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	15 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	140,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	167½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	520
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	405
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,290
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	170
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100xd
Harvey and Subapathy	300	500	all	20	510xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	450
Khangaum	750	100	all	..	105
Mahmudpura-Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	400xd
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60 xd
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	160 xd
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	527½
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	91½
Sabapathy(Bellary)	602	500	500	40	385
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	510
Volkart	1,200	250	250	..	205
	..	500	..	Rs. 80	600

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	212½
	750	150	150	7½	160
Backbay Baths	500	50	50	12	30
Badhan Flie	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros	5,625	200	185	18	39
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	£2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,475
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	810
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	160xd
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	305xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	90
Manarance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	65
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	360
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	55
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90
Telephone Co	9,250	225	25	5-8	12
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	71

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. W. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 13	..	do.	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	425xd
Anglo-Indian Ordinary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	9,340	100	100	2	64
Bombay United	871	200	all	pr. ct.	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Central India	600	500	500	20	355xd
City of Bombay Mills	3,750	500	500	65	900xd
Connaught Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	885
Colaba Land & Mill	800	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	700	20	570
David Mill	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	435
Dhun Mills	1,100	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Empress	1,100	1,000	1,000	50	725
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	495
Gordon Mills	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415xd
Hindustan	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hinguanghat Mill	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	770xd
Howard and Bullough	709	500	500	40	660
Hyderabad	1,500	500	500	25	490
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
Indian Manfg.	500	500	500	..	365
James Greaves	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	875
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	620 xd
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	Nil.	347
Jewraz Baloo	1,600	250	250	10	230
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	735xd
Khandeish	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Khatao Manekjunee	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	630
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	13,500	100	100	Rs. 10	163
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	787½
Mahalaxmee	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	315
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 n o
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	1,127½
Morarji Gocouldas	5,000	250	250	6	90
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,63
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	615
People of India	5,725	625	625	10	330xd
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Bassoon	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,005x d
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,300
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	380
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12	260xd
Star of India	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	460
Victoria Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	325
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	24	300
Queen Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	630
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Lord Reay Mfg.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025
	445	1,000	1,000	20	650xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	21-4
China Leaf	"	21-6
Peain Bar Gold, New	"	20-6 nom.
Do. Old	"	20-10 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	21-1
English Sovereigns	"	13-2
Do. Dragons	"	13 1 6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8
Bar Silver 17 Do.	"	106-11
Mexico silver	"	100 nom.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Lecture on Infant Marriage, 5 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 8-30 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—R. Rubattino (s), from Genoa. Yesterday:—Emir (s), from Cardiff; and Brittannia (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c.; Nawab (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Nizam (s), China.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Bisagno and R. Rubattino entered and the s.s. Busheer, Devonshire, and Nawab left the dock on Tuesday.

LECTURE.—Pundit Nitianund Brahmachari will deliver a public lecture on "Infant Marriage" at the Gaiety Theatre, to-day, at 5 p.m.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 25th October, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 1,16,048, in receipts.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played on Saturday next, between the Municipal Cricket Club and the St. Patrick's Club.

FOOT-BALL.—The Bombay Harriers will meet this evening at 9 o'clock, at Church Gate Station. All members of the Rovers' F. C. are requested to attend.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.—Mr. W. Richardson, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, took his seat yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, on the assumption by Mr. W. R. Hamilton of the duties of Second Presidency Magistrate, at Girgaum.

ORDINATION AT THE CATHEDRAL, KALBADEVIE.—The Rev. Peter Fernandes, Rev. Manuel Gomes, and Rev. John Misquitta will be ordained priests next Saturday, at 6-30 a.m., at the R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. The Rev. Ignatius Misquitta, who was ordained deacon with the three above mentioned cannot yet be ordained priest, as he has not the required age.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Mr. James Murray appeared before Mr. Hamilton to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Damjee Veije, a carpenter. It appears the complainant went to Mr. Murray and demanded his wages for eleven days that he had been employed by him, when he was assaulted. The Magistrate ordered Mr. Murray to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

THEFT OF BULLOCKS.—Before Mr. Cooper on Tuesday, Inspector Nolan charged on remand Shaik Hoosein Shaikh Mudar, with stealing a pair of bullocks—one on the 21st and the other on the 25th instant, and valued at Rs. 60 and Rs. 35 respectively. The accused, it will be remembered, stole the animals from a municipal contractor, and sold one for Rs. 25 at Pasar, a village beyond Bandora, the other for Rs. 15 at Karalwady, Girgaum. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to undergo eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENT TO A BOY.—As Albert Edward Baker, aged eleven years, son of Mr. Baker, of the Bombay Post Office, was proceeding to the Cathedral High School yesterday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, he was knocked down by the horses of a tram-car approaching from the opposite direction to that from which he had alighted and sustained serious injury to the calf of his left leg, a considerable portion of the flesh of which was torn away by coming in contact with the footboard of the tram-car. The wound bled profusely, and the young lad was immediately conveyed to the European General Hospital, where the injured leg was dressed. An investigation into the circumstances of the occurrence was held yesterday, at the Tramway Stables, at Colaba.

LEPER ASYLUM AT DAMAUN.—His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun *ad honorem* Archbishop of Cranganor, taking advantage of his stay in his cathedral city to bless the new seminary, convened a meeting of the prominent citizens of Damaun, in the Municipal Chamber, to start a subscription for building a leper asylum under the invocation of N. S. de Piedade, patroness of the diocese. Besides the Catholics there were present many influential members of the Parsee and Bannia communities. His Lordship spoke at some length, thanking the people for their attendance and of the advantages of such an institution being in their midst. Finally he said that he had the sum of Rs 2,000, which he could dispose of towards this object. A subscription list was then opened, which his Lordship headed with a Rs. 500. Before the meeting dissolved a sum of over Rs. 5,000 was subscribed on the spot.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Band-stand, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Overture	Le Macon	Auber.
Valse	Au Pays des Chansons	Fahrbach.
Selection	Attila	Verdi.
Polka	Farfadet	Fahrbach, Junr.
Airs from Donizetti's	I. Martiri	Kappey.
Lancers	The Duke of Fife	Wood.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MOONLIGHT PROMENADE.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, at 8-30 (local time):—

March		
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Valse	Les Patineurs	Waldteufel
Aria	I'll Follow Thee	Farmer.
Valse	The Distant Shore	D'Albert.
Selection	Remi. of all Nations	Godfrey.
Valse	Nigut and Mora	Bucalossi.
Grand Fantasia	Episodes in a Soldier's Life	Kappy.
Galop	Cleopatra	D'Albert.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
REGIMENTAL MARCH.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE AT WORLEE ROAD.—About a quarter-past three yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a single storied house, situated on the Worlee Road. The various fire brigades were immediately communicated with. The Municipal engines from Byculla and Chinchpooghly were promptly on the scene, and the fire was extinguished with in an hour. The Fort and Pydhownie engines returned to their respective stations as their assistance was unnecessary. The building contained a storage of sulphur preparations for fireworks and other combustibles. Acting Superintendent Saunders, of the Dadar Section, with Inspectors Nolan, Cobb, George, Stanford and others, were promptly on the spot and rendered every assistance towards the suppression of the flames. Damages are estimated at between one and two thousand rupees.

FREE EDUCATION FOR THE GUJERATI SPEAKING COMMUNITIES IN BOMBAY.—The Parsees, Hindus, and Mohomedans can boast of free institutions for the education of the poor among their communities. The Khojas have, though late, begun well, and gave one step in advance. A wealthy merchant, named Mr. Khan Mahomedbhoy Habibbhoy, dying a few years ago, bequeathed a large some of money for the foundation of a free institution, not for the Khojas and Mahomedans only but for all the Gujerati-speaking communities of this city, and this speaks to the credit of the donor. The Anglo-Vernacular School, in connection with this fund, was opened some three years ago. In this school-children begin from elementary education up to the third standard in English. It is open both to the poor and the rich, but is specially intended for those who cannot afford to educate their children in Government schools, where education is becoming day by day, very dear. The number of students has already risen to 600. The school is under the able management of four well-known Khoja citizens of Bombay, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Rehimoobhoy Habibbhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and Merally Devraj. From Gujerati hand-bills lately issued, it appears that the committee have resolved upon opening a fourth standard class from November next. It is now to be seen how far this is appreciated by the Bombay public.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD A MILITARY OFFICER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. Leon Heinrich Blomenstock, Assistant to the firm of Messrs. Watson and Company, tailors, &c., Fort, Bombay, charged a Eurasian, named D. G. Ross, with attempting to cheat Captain Walker, R. A., in respect of an account for Rs. 100, and against whom the complainant had obtained a warrant of arrest, came on for hearing.

Captain Evans Walker, called, said: I am a Captain in the Royal Artillery attached to the Bombay Arsenal, and reside at the Esplanade Hotel. I have an account with Messrs. Watson and Company and I only knew the accused since yesterday. At about 10 o'clock on that day I received certain information from the Sergeant on duty and went to the main entrance of the Arsenal. I there saw the accused and asked him what he wanted to see me about. He replied, "I have come for payment of Messrs. Watson and Company's account." I said it was an extraordinary thing for a European firm to send a person like him for the amount. I also said if Mr. Watson wanted his bill paid he would have to take other steps to procure it. I then told the Sergeant on duty never to let that man in again. The accused then left hurriedly, but did not produce any account. I afterwards went and saw Messrs. Watson and Company, and gave them certain information. To the best of my belief, the accused said: "I have come for payment of Messrs. Watson and Company's account." I was at that time in debt to Messrs. Watson and Company for about Rs. 70.

Cross-examined by the accused.—I do not recollect seeing you at Watson's Hotel on the 20th of this month. To the best of my belief, I have received no letter from Messrs. Watson and Company. I believe I had one bill from Messrs. Watson and Company in this month or the last; but no letter. I had no personal interview with any other representative of the firm. It was within ten minutes after seeing you that I went over to the firm where, I believe, I saw the cutter of the establishment. I did not tell Messrs. Watson and Company that you presented a bill for Rs. 100. No enquiries were made respecting my account since I knew the amount. Sergeant Quinn was present when the conversation took place, and I did not give you any money.

Sergeant John Quinn, of the Royal Artillery, doing duty at the Bombay Arsenal, said: I saw the accused yesterday, at the Castle Gate. He was walking into the Arsenal when I called him back and asked him what he wanted. He replied that he wanted to see Captain Walker. The accused gave his name as Mr. Ross. I wrote a short note to Captain Walker who came to the Castle Gate. The accused was standing by the table I had there, and I told him this was Captain Walker. I heard the accused tell Captain Walker that he had been sent by Messrs. Watson and Company for payment of an account. Captain Walker seemed very much annoyed, and ordered the accused to leave the place.

Cross-examined by the accused.—The substance of the words you used were that you were sent by Messrs. Watson and Company for payment of their account. No account was presented. Captain Walker told you this was the first application, and he told me never to allow you inside the gate again.

Mr. James Proctor Watson, a member of the firm of Messrs. Watson and Company, was called to prove that the accused was not employed at the time he presented the bill to Captain Walker and said:—The accused was employed as an assistant clerk, and he terminated his engagement in our firm on the night of the 24th of October. The accused never collected outstandings to my knowledge, and was certainly not authorised to do so. I know that Captain Walker was one of our customers. This accused was not authorised to collect debts.

Cross-examined.—It is occasionally customary to send a representative of our firm to collect local outstandings, I am not aware that you have done so in any one case. It was not to my knowledge that you were authorised, and I am not aware that you were ever authorised. The senior assistant in the account-ant branch is not authorised to send any one to make collections without consulting the head of the firm first.

The informant, Mr. Leon Heinrich Blomenstock, assistant, to the firm, re-sworn and cross-examined, said:—It is customary for a representative of the firm of Messrs. Watson and Co. to collect local outstandings. There is only one person who does so, and that is myself. I cannot depute a junior clerk to collect an outstanding without first consulting one of the firm. I have sent persons to collect outstandings with a letter. I am not aware that you collected outstandings without a letter. This memorandum book is the property of the firm and not of the accused. I have no knowledge of you having received monies on account of the firm. In reply to a letter you may have been sent with you may have received checks or notes from officers in one or two cases.

Prisoner, in defence, said: On the 20th instant I was sent by the senior assistant to see Captain Walker about his accounts. On the 22nd I told the senior clerk that I had great difficulty in finding Captain Walker. He then told me that it would be the safest thing to go and see him at the Arsenal. On the 23rd inst. he had started posting up accounts. Captain Walker's account happened to come in. On the morning of the 24th I told him that I would make another trial, and he was aware of my intended resignation from the firm and asked me to return Captain Walker's account.

His Worship, after duly considering the evidence, said: No doubt on looking at the facts of this case the accused was not authorised in acting in the way he did. But still I cannot help having a very reasonable doubt whether the accused did not act simply in an official manner. Taking that view of the case I must discharge him.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the above company was held at the registered office, No. 9 Church Gate Street, yesterday afternoon; Mr. C. Douglas in the chair.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read, the following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting:—

The directors beg to submit the eighth annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1890. The total number of bales, pressed by the company from 1st November, 1889, the date from which the presses commenced re-working after the fire of 17th February, 1889, was 73,611. The profit and loss account opened with a credit balance of Rs. 17,036-3-2, which with the earning of the year amounts to Rs. 39,537-15-0, which your directors consider satisfactory. Out of this sum your directors recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, being at the rate of 16 per cent., on the paid-up capital, to place Rs. 10,000 to depreciation accounts, and to carry the balance forward to next year's accounts. The auditors certify that they have examined the balance-sheet, with the company's book and vouchers and found it in order, and in accordance with law, and that they believe it is a true statement of the assets and liabilities of the company; and this certificate is confirmed by the directors. The company's capital consists of 1,200, shares, at Rs. 125 per share, 991 of which have been allotted, and 209 remain unissued. Before the directors' report was adopted, certain shareholders, wanted the dividend raised to Rs. 25, which amendment the president disallowed as being ruled by the High Court as illegal. The shareholders had to be guided in such matters by the discretion of the directors. There was some dissension about the adoption of the report, but a poll, under article 62 of the association, determined its passing.

The following resolutions were then passed:—(1) That the directors' report, and audited accounts made up to 30th June last, be adopted; (2) that a dividend of Rs. 20 per share be declared; (3) that Mr. Vussonjee Khimjee who retires by rotation be re-elected a director; (4) that Messrs. Fuckerjee Muncherjee and Muncherjee Cowasjee be re-appointed auditors, and their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 100 each.

The meeting terminated after the usual compliments to the executive, and to the chairman.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

At an extraordinary general meeting of this company, held in their registered office No, 73, Apollo-Street, Fort, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. C. Williams presiding, the following resolutions were passed:—(1) That Mr. D. Gosling be re-elected a member of the Local Committee., and that Messrs Lidbetter and Company be appointed auditors, at a remuneration of Rs. 250 for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the chairmon terminated the proceedings.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE VICEROY ON MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

SPEAKING at Ajmere in reply to a Municipal address on Tuesday, his Excellency the Viceroy said:—

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Ajmere Municipal Council,—I return you my cordial thanks for the manner in which you have welcomed me to the ancient capital of Rajputana, and I take note with satisfaction of the expressions of loyalty to the British rule and of attachment to the person and throne of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which you have placed in the forefront of your address. I am glad to find that you prize, as it deserves to be prized, the privilege of local self-government conferred upon your city six years ago, and that the Municipality has, during the years which have since elapsed, been able to effect substantial improvements conducive to the comfort and well being of the people whose interests are committed to your charge. You are justified in assigning a conspicuous place amongst the most important of such improvements to measures affecting the health of the community, and of these none is more important than that of providing it with a supply of pure water. All recent investigations tend to show that the possession of such a supply is a condition, to the absence of which are due most of those epidemic diseases which have from time to time occasioned such terrible ravages in different parts of the country. I trust that I may interpret your reference to the subject of local self-government as indicating your consciousness that the privilege, and you are correct in speaking of it as a privilege, as one which confers upon those who enjoy it, not only extensive rights but far-reaching obligations. The Government of India has watched, and will continue to watch with the closest interest, the manner in which those obligations are discharged in the different centres of the population in which this great experiment is receiving a trial. That Government is ready to encourage this and other Municipalities, in their struggle with the difficulties which confront them, by granting them all the assistance which they can legitimately expect, such encouragement can, however, only be afforded to those who show themselves worthy of it, and I may be allowed to express my hope that in Ajmere where much wealth has undoubtedly accumulated, under the protection and indirectly through the agency of the British Government in a manner peculiar to a large city surrounded by and having dealings with native States, your leading and wealthiest citizens will show by the active interest which they take in the affairs of the Municipality, and by their liberal support of all schemes of public utility, that they are alive to their responsibilities in this matter. I am given to unders and that the sanitary arrangements of your town and neighbourhood still require your closest and most sustained attention, and I am not without hope that you may yet be able to secure for yourselves an even more satisfactory solution of the difficulties connected with your water-supply than that which has been provided in your present scheme for pumping water from the Ana Sagar Lake. The young Municipalities of India have a right to insist that too much should not be expected from them at the outset of their career. I am sure, however, that you will believe that I am only giving you the advice of a true friend to municipal government, when I express my hope that each and every one of the Municipal Commissioners of Ajmere will take a personal and practical interest in maintaining the efficiency of those Municipal institutions, and in securing the observance of those Municipal laws of which he is a constituted guardian. You are fortunate in having the assistance of officers belonging to the staff of the railway, who may be trusted to contribute their intelligence and energy to the work which devolves upon you. There are, moreover, many capable officers of the Government, both European and Indian, upon whose assistance you can count, and you have been exceptionally fortunate in obtaining the guidance of a chairman, the Rev. Dr. Husband, to whose signal services in this respect my attention was, I remember, drawn by Colonel Walter soon after my arrival in India. Dr. Husband has, I understand, been replaced during his absence on leave by Colonel Loch, who will no doubt prove a most efficient substitute. With such materials as these you should have no difficulty in achieving in future large measure of success, and in making the Ajmere Municipality a model for other local governments. I trust that you will accomplish this result; that you will not be content to allow the whole weight of the burden to rest upon willing shoulders like those of your late and present chairman; and that in your deliberations in council and in committee you will show yourself wise and businesslike, and averse to the waste of public time and mere empty discussions. Be assured, gentlemen, of my cordial sympathy with you, and of my earnest hope that your important duties may be discharged in such a manner as to earn for you the gratitude of the people of this State and the thanks of the Government. I have only to add the expression of my regret that it should have been impossible for Lady Lansdowne to whom you have gracefully referred to take another opportunity of visiting Rajputana and your interesting and important city.

FIRE IN THE RIFLE LINES.

Yesterday morning, about half-past 10 o'clock, a jowlee shed, attached to the 4th Bombay Rifle Lines, situated on the Carnac Road, to the east of the Arthur Crawford Markets and verging on to the G. I. P. Railway line, which was used as a school-room for the education of the children of the native soldiers belonging to that regiment, was found to be on fire. On the alarm being raised, the children, about sixteen girls and sixty-three boys, together with their school-master, named Mahadeo Parag, rushed out of the school-room, and the whole of the men of the regiment turned out with their manual fire-engine and prevented the flames from spreading to the regimental lines. Meanwhile the Municipal fire brigade steam-fire engine, stationed at the Fort, arrived on the scene, and extinguished the fire. The origin of the fire is attributed to a spark from the engine of a passing railway train falling upon the roof. The estimated damage is not yet known.

MURDER AT DIU.

A STORY of a most brutal murder is reported from Diu. A woman, named Parvuttybai, had gone out on the 6th instant to recover debts from some persons who owed her money; and before going home called at the house of Mussa Pangian to redeem a shawl she had pawned. It appears that this man, in company with Assam Ragu and Ragu Suitan, followed her, forced open the door of her house, and after strangling her, carried away money and jewellery of the aggregate value of Rs. 500. The murderers then carried the dead body to the sea shore where they buried it. The last named, Ragu Suitan, soon after decamped and concealed himself in British territory. The woman's friends, being unable to discover her, informed the police, who arrested Mussa Pangian on suspicion. The two murderers then confessed the crime and pointed out the spot where the murdered woman was buried. The body having been exhumed an inquest was held, proving that the woman was killed by strangulation. The body was ordered to be burnt, while the perpetrators of this foul deed were retained in custody. With the exception of a few things all the money and jewellery have been recovered.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 28th October, 1890.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·878
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·8
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	·691
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, NE, NW, NNW, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	193

*From midnight to midnight.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphed on the 27th instant as follows:—A partial silver panic set in on Saturday in the city, the price of the metal falling a penny an ounce. As the American Treasury will make no more purchases till the 3rd of November, a further fall is imminent. The last purchases made from San Francisco were below New York rates. It is now admitted that the original estimates of the silver ring were mistaken, as silver has been coming into the market from unexpected sources. The collapse is also partly due to the tightness that has prevailed in the money market in America, which has shaken out weak speculators; likewise to a partial failure of the Indian demand. An eventual reaction is therefore probable, which will be assisted by the closing of many large mines during the winter months, and possibly heavy purchases by the Chinese. India stocks have fallen into utter disfavour. The share markets are also greatly influenced by the collapse. The American rails are completely disorganised and not likely to recover until after Christmas.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,495 tons, Captain G Orengo, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from China, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Emir, 2,620 tons, Captain John H Robson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cardiff with a cargo of 5,110 tons coals and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Hunter, Major Banton, Mr C Weston, and Miss Taylor. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain James Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following saloon passengers:—Miss Francis Adams, Mrs Bell, and infant, Mrs Campbell, Mr C E H Connell, Miss Marion Colvin, Miss Craig, Mrs Carew and infant, Col Grant, Mrs Harrison, Dr and Mrs Cecil Henderson, Mr Geo Hewitt, Mr J O Hewitt, Mr H L Kemball, Mr Jas Moir, Mrs Moir, and two children, Mr W R Partridge, Mrs Partridge and infant, Mr H R Stuart, Miss Stuart, Lieut-Col G F Young, Mrs Young.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Nizam, 1,615 tons, Captain Chas. Gadd, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Forbes	1395	Whyte	B	F Muir & Co.
" Henry Bolkow	639	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co.
" City of Perth	2305	Swan	D	Sir C Forbes & Co.
" Nyanza	1125	Simons	L	.....
" Barawa	235	Nacoda	M	Allana Munji.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P and O S N Co.
" R. Rubattino	3011	Merello	3	.....
" Bisagno	1495	Orengo	4	.....
" Nizam	1615	Gadd	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Imperatrix	2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

BOY'S MAN O'WAR, AND JACK TAR HATS.—Superfine or Heavy Straw Fancy Silk. Printed Bands. In the latest novelties. From Rs. 3.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIMEPIECES, fitted in a nice morrocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time Price Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller 97, Modows Street.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates Mill Labels, &c., works guaranteed European finish at rates to suit all.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

ON VIEW, at Meadow Street below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, Valuable Furniture, made to order by Jemsetjee Nowrojee, TO BE SOLD TO-MORROW.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. SASSOON'S Furniture by John Roberts Thurston's Billiard Table, &c., at Napean Sea Road Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p. m.

TO LET, furnished the UPPER PORTION of a double storied Bungalow, on Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, from 1st November for fourteen months. Apply to J. W. BROWN, C. Macdonald and Co.

"TO LET" for the month of November, SPACIOUS BUNGALOW, in Lonauli. Apply "A. B.," care of this Office.

FULL SIZE COTTON BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., Complete FOR SALE by Dobson and Barlow, Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m.

WANTED by a Lady a SITUATION, for a Eurasian girl as nursemaid. Apply to Mr. TEMPLE, Care of Major Temple, R. A., Kamptee C. P.

WANTED, MUCADUMS, with staff of Bone Coolies, male and females to Contract for removal of Bones. Apply for particulars to the MANAGER of THANA BONE AND COTTON MILLS.

WANTED, A MAN, who can do Marble-Masonry and Carpentery Works and Perspective Drawings. Apply to MURAGLIA and Co., Apollo Bunder Bombay.

OUR NEW STOCK of Nevada Silver Breakfast Cruets, Dinner Cruets, Butter Pots, &c., &c., to hand to-day. Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A sweet-toned PIANO by Brimsmead, almost new, with self tuning apparatus. Open to an offer. Apply "P," care of this Office.

PHLOX, Verbena, Pinks, Peleenia and all other favourite annual Seeds, just received.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply. JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

FRESH CAKES, and BISCUITS, made daily under our own supervision, at various prices. PEARSE, 7, Churchgate Street Fort.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a first-class upper storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.—Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL, built on high ground, near Gymkhana, is the best situated and comfortable Hotel. Large airy rooms and not low-pitched. Open for visitors.

TENTS.—Various kinds for hire. Double and single Pole Rowty, Shamianas, Palls, Stables &c., Apply to, PESTONJI, Esplanade Gymkhana.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs. 25 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE Giant patent PHOENIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and Case complete Rs. 125. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON.—A few stylish private looking Conveyances with single or pair horses for hire at very reasonable rates. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

A EUROPEAN LADY wishes to give Tuition Daily in English (6th Standard) Parisean, French, Music, Singing. Highest Testimonials. Address "93" care of this Office.

"G. H. MUMM and Co's Celebrated CHAMPAGNE, quarts Rs. 48 per dozen; Pints Rs. 26 per dozen Bass "Green Diamond" Pale Ale, quarts Rs. 5 per dozen; Pints Rs. 3 per dozen. May be obtained from the GODOWNKEEPER, The BOMBAY Co., Ld."

FOR SALE.—COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

ENGLISH HOTEL HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.—The most commodious Hotel, unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness.

TELEPHONES.—Loud speaking, perfectly new and best construction. FOR SALE. Apply to LILADHER TARACHAND, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BAPTAWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. S. Reporter, Cananore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Baptawala Bahar, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been remodelled and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron, with best double woven.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.

General House Furnishers.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.

STARLEY AND COMPANY,

COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... ¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches,

to be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, twist, &c.—
3 bales white handkerchiefs.
3 cases flannels,
2 „ Cashmere cloth.
1 case white doria.
2 cases coloured prints.
5 bales grey dhoties.
On account of the concerned—
8 bags sodawater bottle corks.
C B & Co. 16-22—1 case fancy goods.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY, &c., BY THE WELL-KNOWN PRICE & Co.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of fragrant perfumery, &c., by the well-known Price and Co., just landed ex s. s. Huzara, consisting of assorted perfumes in fancy and gilt bottles, aromatic eau de cologne, lavendar water, scented oil, pomade, soap, sarsaparilla, violet and millifleur powder, tooth brushes, mirrors, combs, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th October, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF NANABHOY BOMANJEE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Bai Dinbai, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Dosabhoy Cursetjee Waccha, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nawazbai, wife of Shapurjee Rustomjee Ayrton, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the following property:—

All that piece of land registered by the Collector of land revenue under New No. 5321, with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 6769 situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty six and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalia, on the west by the property of Khaikhosrao Rustomjee Sett, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Street, and on the south by the property of Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bai Navazbai, wife of Shapurjee Rustomjee Ayrton and her tenants.

For conditions of sale and other information apply to the auctioneers or to Messrs. Ardasir, Hurmusjee, and Dinshaw Attorneys for the Vendor.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th October, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29.

CONTINUING its upward movement, Silver further advanced ⅛d. per oz. in London yesterday, say to 48⅜d.; and Rupee Securities were one per cent. higher in Fours, and 1½ in 4½ per cents, at £80½ and £83½, respectively; while in New York, the metal was 1¼ cent. dearer at 107 cents., with Exchange on London unaltered. Consols remained at 94⅛; and there was no further change in the market rates of discount yesterday. 105½ is still quoted for Indian Sterling Loan. In Paris, French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. higher, and at 93⅛; Exchange on London, was unaltered, at 1s. 6d. Reuter tardily wires the reduced quotation of 16s. for Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay. Brazier's Copper was unchanged at £67 per ton.

The Goat Skin Sales closed in London yesterday with a firm feeling, and prices generally 1d. per lb. higher, the advance in Bombay skins having been 1½d. per lb. The total quantity of 540,000 skins offered found buyers.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet again last evening, and Surats steady; but with still upon a small scale, the total sales having aggregated only 7,000 bales, including, however 1,500 East Indian. The spot price of Mid.-American remained at 5⅝d.; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions excepting the most distant, in which the decline was 1-32d. at 5½d. per lb. The day's Imports were heavy at 32,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet, and Reuter wires lower quotations for several descriptions of staple goods and for Yarn, say of 1½d. in 7 lbs., 8½ lbs. and 45 in. 9 lbs. Grey Shirtings; of 1d., in 39 in. Grey Jacconets, 45 in. Mulls, and 3lbs. Madapollams; and of ½d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist; 5½lb. Madapolams, however, being quoted 1½d. higher.

Cotton in New York was unchanged at 10 1-16 cents. for ready Mid. Uplands; and 9·90 for January Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 58,000 bales yesterday, making the Arrivals from the opening of the season compare with those of the two previous years, to the same date, as follows:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts	58,000	65,000	54,000
Three days' do ...	179,000	164,000	145,000
Since 1st Sept	1,918,000	1,767,000	1,423,000

The tone of our local Cotton Market keeps quiet, and hardly any demand from the Mills for ready stuff, and nothing fresh passing in contracts for the new crop by European buyers; but prices are unchanged, all round. To-day's purchases sum up about 500 bales—principally Dhollera, at Rs. 147-67; and the balance Karanja at Rs. 187; and Julgaum, at Rs. 164 per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a small export business has again been done in this market, but the feeling, though less firm, may still be called steady, and we quote previous prices, all round.

SEEDS generally are also steady in tone, with only a moderate business passing; but *Linseed* is weak and has further given way half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-6-0 to Rs. 6-8-6; ; other descriptions being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,816 bales.
Wheat	22,029 cwt.
Linseed	4,216 „
Gingelly	3,918 „
Poppyseed	1,301 „
Castorseed	5,314 „

FREIGHTS are unchanged for November-December shipment; but rates for the further forward market are weaker.

EXCHANGE has been firm all day at a slight advance on yesterday's rates. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 7d. for three months' sight Credits ready, and for November delivery, but the rate was doubtful at the close, even for ready Bills. Bank Demand is reported to have been done at 1s. 7d. for January-February delivery. We quote closing ready rates at:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 ⅜d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 6 27-32d.	„
Credits do. ...	1s. 7 to 1s. 7 1-16d.	„
Francs do. ...	2·01.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Some further upward movement took place in this market to-day, the cash and settling rate for Four per cents. having advanced to 103 1-16, while for the 1st December account 102⅜ an advance of ⅛ per cent. on yesterday's rate—has been quoted. For 4½ per cents., 106 is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—A further advance of Rs. 2½ has taken place in Bank of Bombay shares, at 927½ in presence of a continued demand; but otherwise there has been hardly any change in the market to-day, and we call the tone quiet but steady at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surat steady.

Good Dhollera	4 5-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-6
8¼ lbs. „	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	9¾
Exchange on India 30 days' sight ...	1s. 6d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	94⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	93½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. „	83½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	105¼
Bar Silver	48⅜

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

HONGKONG, OCT. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the morning of the 8th instant, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 29th instant.

COLOMBO, OCT. 29.

Mail steamer Victoria from Australia arrived.
Mail steamer Bokhara from China arrived.
Mail steamer Bengal from Calcutta arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Messages for Mauritius should reach Zanzibar by 9 a.m. on Thursday the 30th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th October, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	11	24	2	24
Teheran	29	1	34	...	22
Suez	29	2	40	...	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 29th October, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	39	...	6
„ Kurrachee ...	...	55	...	6
„ Madras	1	13	...	21

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—October 24, at Dilaram Tea Estate, Tonzu, Darjiling-Himalayan Railway, the wife of Henry J Bell, Manager, of a daughter.
LEE KIRBY—October 27, at the Elphinstone Hotel, Madras, the wife of W Lee Kirby, Brooklands Connoor, of a son.
RADFORD—October 21, at Bellary, the wife of Staff Sergeant J T Radford, Madras Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
WYNNE—October 19, at Dinapore, East Indies, the wife of Cr-Sergeant E W Wynne, The Connaught Rangers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KINGSLEY—WALLING—October 15, at Gelakey Factory, by the Rev Sydney Ellis, Gerald Norris Kingsley, of Muttrapore Factory, Singlo Tea Company, to Alice Ellie, younger daughter of Henry Walling, Assam Company.
RITHERDON—MIGNON—October 25, at Christ Church, Cuttack, by the Rev Wentworth Wiggins, Samuel George, second son of the late Edward Ritherdon, Esq. of the India Office, to Lillie Mary, third daughter of E A S Mignon, Esq. late Her Majesty's Indian Navy.

DEATHS.

MAXWELL—October 21, at the American M E Mission, Lucknow, the Rev Allan J Maxwell, aged 33 years.
POGSON—October 21, at Kotgarh (Daisypurni), Captain John Frederick Pogson, H M's Bengal Army, fourth son of the late Lieutenant Colonel W R Pogson, 47th N I, aged 60.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1890.

Two years have passed since the Marquis of Dufferin announced at a durbar at Patiala the determination at which the Government of India had arrived concerning the co-operation of the armies of the Native States in the defence of the Empire. The lines on which the Government had decided to proceed in this matter were on that occasion laid out with great clearness. Lord Dufferin deprecated at starting the idea of accepting the assistance of the Native States in the form of financial contributions towards Imperial defence. Generally speaking, Government decided not to go beyond asking those of the States who possessed especially good fighting material to raise the better part of their forces to as high a degree of efficiency as would make them fit to go into action by the side of Imperial troops. It was an essential part of the scheme that though efficiency was to be insisted upon no undue burden was to be imposed upon any of the co-operating States, and partly with that object, partly with a view to contribute to the efficiency of the various State corps, Government undertook to present a battery to each of the Punjab States, with as many carbines for the cavalry, and Snider rifles for the infantry, as might be required. Since then a sustained yet discriminating effort has been made to carry into practice the principles thus enunciated, and the results were appropriately enough told at Patiala a few days ago by Lord Dufferin's successor. Numerically the results have not been great. In Russia, we suppose, the total of 6,400 cavalry and 7,000 infantry announced by the Marquess of Lansdowne the other day, will be deemed a not very formidable addition to the fighting men of the Empire. But it is perhaps the comparative smallness of the force at the present moment which secures confidence for it in the very quarters where two years ago the scheme was looked upon with most distrust. "A little judicious pressure"—as the Viceroy too indulgently describes an operation that would in reality be injudicious—would have doubled the numbers long before this, for the gathering ground is enormous, and the armies from which a selection might be made count, if numbers had much to do with it, over three hundred thousand men. But from the first the principle of careful, almost fastidious, selection was laid down, and it has been so rigidly observed that the retrospect which was given by Lord Lansdowne at Patiala the other day reads singularly like an echo of the programme enunciated in the same place two years before by his predecessor. Lord Lansdowne's confession that he would rather be blamed for going too slowly than going too quickly in this matter will commend itself to the judgment of every soldier and of every intelligent politician in the country. The Native States abound in soldiers, or rather in men in more or less ragged uniforms, but by far the greater part of them are fit for nothing but a place in Mr. Boulger's alarmist book, and the temptation to look upon the bulk of them as suitable material for an Imperial auxiliary service must be strenuously resisted.

Temptation, indeed, has come to Government in more than one form. They have so far resisted all inducements to add to the numbers at the cost of the efficiency of what is henceforth to be officially known as the Imperial Service Corps. They have declined, also, such offers as have come to them—and one, as we know, was an exceedingly generous one—in the form of a financial contribution. This determination is one which cannot well be quarrelled with. Lord Lansdowne repudiates the idea of an "imperial defence cess" upon the Native States, and in this we think he is right. The feudatory States already pay in the form of tribute towards the cost of external defence. Whether some of them pay nearly as much as in equity they ought to pay is open to question; but if any addition is to be made to their contributions the extra levy will have to be made upon a fair and systematic basis. Besides financial contribution would be at the best spasmodic, and could never be looked upon as a permanent assistance. The offer made by the Nizam three years ago, generous though it was, would have been exhausted by now if it had been accepted at the time it was made, and there might have been very little to show for it. Co-operation in men and arms is another matter. A State which has once had the pick of its troops enrolled in the Imperial Service Corps, and brought up, under the guidance and inspection of British officers, to the high standard of efficiency which enrolment implies, is not likely to withdraw. *Noblesse oblige*, at all events, and the pride and glory of the State are pledged in the enterprise. The State itself gets the best and most tangible return in this way. It sees what its contribution to imperial defence really is, and it shares in kudos, at all events, in the results of its own outlay. A sufficient time has elapsed since the Nizam's princely offer was made to enable the public to come to a deliberate conclusion on the point, and we greatly doubt if the decision of the Government of India will be taken exception to. The money element—the mercenary element, if the term can be employed without invidious suggestion—is best excluded from the whole scheme, and it seems quite in accordance with this idea that the various States who co-operate should not only provide each its own separate force, in which its own credit shall be involved, but that the force shall be composed of its own subjects. In the Punjab it will be easy to give a rigorous application to this principle, and the advantage of it is obvious. Further south it will be applied with more difficulty. The Nizam, for instance, might be prevented from putting a good deal of his best fighting material at the disposal of the Imperial Government under this rule, for everybody knows that the Hyderabad army includes something more than a leavening of men who are not Dekhanis. Still, these must have been sufficiently imbued with the local spirit to be conscious of an *esprit de corps* in the Nizam's service. This, however, is only a part of the problem that has yet to be solved in deciding upon the form in which the Nizam should be enabled to carry out his desire to render service to the Empire.

The discouragement which Government have had to offer to proposals for the formation of composite corps made up of small contributions of men from the minor States has not, as we know in Western India, been quite so absolute as the Viceroy's speech made it appear to have been. That there are forms of co-operation from States too small to form fighting corps of their own has been seen lately in the offers made by the States of Junagadh and Bhownagar, and accepted by the Government of India. Junagadh has offered to equip a force which in time of emergency will be able, at least in part, to set free the British native infantry regiment stationed at Rajkot, while its sister State will supply a transport corps which in time of peace will be usefully employed in the police of the State. These, however, are exceptional cases,—though there is no reason why they should stand alone—and they do not detract from the force of the general principle that only States that are able to keep up a complete force of their own should be admitted into the scheme. So far as the enterprise has gone, it bears testimony to the instinctive foresight of its author. It has placed no burden upon the Native States that they are not proud and willing to bear. It jealously respects their State rights, and at no point does it suggest to them that in putting their armies at the call of the Paramount Power they are parting with any portion of their control over their own subjects. The provision that the inspecting officer shall reside in British territory is a valuable and patent guarantee against that, and the Chiefs so understand it. Whatever the Chief spends upon his army the result is before him and there is something to show for his money and his pride. Wherever the scheme is at work the military career gains in credit; it is reopened to men of good birth and breeding, who can now see their way to usefulness if not to distinction under their own Chiefs. Such of the reorganized forces as have come under notice already show the marks of the better discipline, and training to which they have been subjected. The scheme has been in operation for only two years, but it seems already possible to count up its military and political advantages. Nothing has been done in rashness, and no step that has been taken has had to be retraced, and it is scarcely too soon to say that the work will endure, to the good of the Native States themselves, no less than of the Empire at large.

THE chartered company *regime* in East Africa has not been long in existence before British arms have had to be called in to make good the British Protectorate. The Vitu expedition on which Admiral Fremantle has set out should be a short and easy little war, for the Sultan is not likely to have even a numerical advantage of any consequence over the force of a thousand which the Admiral has landed, and the preparations for resistance which the telegrams told us of a day or two since cannot amount to much. The Sultan seems to have found it more difficult than some of his neighbours to fall in with the new state of things on the coast. A few weeks ago he was quite in the dark as to what British Protection or German Protection, or any other kind of protection, really meant, but he seems to have been quite in the frame of mind to understand Lord Salisbury's ingenuous definition of recent policy in Africa as a friendly division between various Governments of large portions of territory in that continent which belonged to none of them. The understanding in the case of Vituland was that the Sultan had accepted the British Protectorate. Apparently he had done nothing of the kind, for letters which have been received in Berlin from one of the survivors of the massacre at Vitu state that the Sultan complained bitterly about the Anglo-German agreement, asserting that he had received no official communication on the subject. Originally, it will be remembered, the Germans had proclaimed a protectorate over Vituland, and their withdrawal of their claims over that part of the coast was a part of the price that they paid for Heligoland. It is a question whether the protectorate was ever anything but a shadowy one, and Vituland was certainly looked upon as the least desirable part of the German possessions in Africa. That the Sultan had not been won over to his "protectors" is only too evident. The portrait of the German Emperor which used to hang in the Sultan's palace had disappeared at the time of a recent visit, and the Sultan was complaining that the Germans had treated him badly. That he has in his turn treated them badly was only too evident in the graphic story of the massacre of Herr Kuentzel and his seven comrades which a Zanzibar correspondent told in our columns a few days ago. Clearly the German protectorate cannot have been a very substantial thing if such a catastrophe could happen within a few weeks of its transfer to other hands. On the whole, though the Sultan's hands are too blood-stained to permit us to waste sympathy upon him, the equities have not been at all too scrupulously observed in dealing with him. He ought no doubt to appreciate the civilizing purposes of the Anglo-German agreement, but it is a pity that they were not impressed upon him some months ago, and that it has been left to Admiral Fremantle, with a thousand blue-jackets and marines, to make to him a formal notification of the fact that he is under British protection, no matter whether he understand what that means or not. A great work may be done under the device of a protectorate, but there is an obvious advantage in having it accepted beforehand by the protected potentate.

MR. AND MRS. J. COWASJEE JEHANGIER returned to Bombay from Europe by the Italian steamer on Tuesday. Their friends will be glad to learn that Mr. Jehangier, who left India eighteen months ago in very indifferent health, has profited greatly by his prolonged residence in England. Their stay in London has been turned to excellent account in promoting friendly relations between representative Indians and the leaders of English society, and in that respect Mr. and Mrs. Jehangier have done a service to their countrymen and countrywomen in India which deserves to be recognized here. Their hospitable mansion in Cornwall Gardens has been the scene of many pleasant reunions, at which Englishmen and Englishwomen gladly made use of the opportunity of gaining fuller acquaintance with their fellow-subjects from India. It was there that the present Governor of Bombay, at a pleasant gathering which took place a few days before he left England, made the acquaintance of a large company of both communities connected with the Presidency, and thereby indicated that the pleasant relations which have hitherto subsisted in Bombay between the European and the Indian communities will continue during his régime. Mr. Jehangier, as we stated some weeks since, has lately prepared a life of his uncle, Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, upon which great artistic taste has been expended, and it will shortly be placed within reach of the public. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has graciously acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the work, and the Duke of Connaught, in thanking Mr. Jehangier for sending him one, informed him that he had read every page of it, and that he was greatly interested in the account of the life of so illustrious a citizen of Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT, who writes from personal knowledge of the Maharajah of Indore, comments upon the "Strange Story from Indore," which appeared in our columns on Monday. We should be ready to tell the other side of the story, if there is one, and if it were told by one who claims, as the writer of the communication in question did, a direct knowledge of the circumstances. But the correspondent who endeavours to controvert his account of the matter does so on general grounds only, and is evidently not in a position to say what happened. There is, however, one passage in his letter to which, in fairness to the Maharajah, we are glad to give publicity. "One who knows" referred to the extraordinary detective skill shown by the Maharajah Holkar. This our correspondent declares to be truly remarkable, and he adds:—"In several instances before my very eyes, his Highness has, by mere cross-examination, drawn voluntary confessions of guilt from culprits. I can conscientiously say no coercion was brought to bear upon them."

THE flow of promotion in the Bombay Civil Service will be accelerated by a number of changes that are understood to be imminent just now. Mr. G. F. M. Grant, the Commissioner of the Central Division, will shortly retire, and it is understood that Mr. W. A. East, the present Collector of Poona, will succeed him. The appointment will be generally approved of, and the only regret will be that Mr. East's own retirement will take place a few months after his promotion. It is reported, too, that a vacancy will arise shortly at Nassick, through the contemplated retirement of Mr. Middleton, the Collector of that district. An acting appointment in the Bombay Collectorate will be vacant shortly through Mr. Monteath, Collector of Land Revenue, and Customs, and Opium, proceeding home on long leave in December. In Sind also an acting appointment has had to be made for the three months during which the Commissioner, Mr. A. C. Trevor, goes on leave. Colonel Trevor, the Collector of Hyderabad, will act for him, Mr. W. F. H. Bolton, Head Assistant Collector in Sind, it is reported, acting as Collector of Hyderabad.

THE Bombay Army Head-quarters will be re-established at Poona on the 5th November.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON, Second Presidency Magistrate, returned to Bombay from Europe on Tuesday and took charge of his appointment yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court; consequently Mr. C. W. Richardson reverted to his former appointment as acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and took his seat at the Esplanade Police Court.

THE other day, after having attended a sermon preached by a fakeer in the city to a large concourse, writes the *Deccan Times*, a Hindu stepped forward and said that he wished to become a Mahomedan. The formula, "There is but one God and Mahomet is his prophet," was then repeated by him, and he was proclaimed to be a true Believer. The audience at once subscribed five hundred rupees for the new convert, and, in addition, donated him with the clothes they were wearing. One nobleman took off his velvet coat, in which was a gold watch and chain, and gave it to him. No less than three carriages full of clothes were sent to the new convert's house! We were told the incident by an eye-witness whom we can trust.

MADRAS at present affords a striking example of the caprice of fashion in the matter of out-door sports. Tennis is hardly played at all, its place having been taken by soft-ball badminton; golf is no more the rage, owing to the short evenings, its place having been taken by cricket; while racquets,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. BALFOUR IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Mr. Balfour is at present visiting the poorest districts of County Mayo, and has been most cordially received by the priests and the peasantry.

MAJOR GENERAL LORD WILLIAM SEYMOUR.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Major General Lord William Seymour succeeds Major General Dormer in Egypt.

MR. GLADSTONE AT DUNDEE.

Mr. Gladstone has arrived at Dundee where he has received the freedom of the City.

THE KING OF HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 28.

In the Dutch Chambers to-day, the Ministry proposed the appointment of a Regent, since his Majesty the King, owing to the state of his health, was incapable of governing the country.

RESIGNATION OF THE GREEK MINISTRY.

ATHENS, Oct. 28.

M. Tricoupis has resigned, and M. Delyannis has been summoned by the King to form a new Ministry.

THE DECLINE IN SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

The Director of the Mint here ascribes the decline in silver to the large stocks of the metal held in New York and the almost total cessation of the demand for export, combined with the large amount imported from foreign countries. He adds that not an ounce of silver has been shipped from San Francisco to the East since last May.

A MADRAS HEALTH SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

A meeting was held this evening, Mr. Lawson presiding, to form a Health Society similar to the Calcutta Society. Officers and council were appointed; and the rules of the Calcutta Society were adopted. H. E. the Governor has expressed his approval of the objects of the Society, and will be asked to preside at the first meeting.

THE S BATTERY ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 29.

Definite orders have now been issued stating that the S Battery Royal Horse Artillery will leave Kirkee for Bangalore on the 13th proximo. It was originally arranged that the Battery should meet the R Battery with whom it exchanges stations at Hubli, but it having been pointed out that there would be some difficulty in watering horses belonging to the two Batteries for four days at that place, it has now been decided that the two Batteries shall meet at Belgaum, where a halt of four days will be made to exchange the camp equipage, &c. The R Battery from Bangalore is expected to reach Kirkee on 30th December, while the S Battery is due at Bangalore on 3rd January.

THE ZHOB FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

The two columns of the Zhob Field Force have joined at Apozai, accomplishing well the march, which is now over.

THE VICEROY AND THE RAJPUT CHIEFS.

H. E. the Viceroy received an address from the Municipality at Ajmere on Tuesday morning. He also exchanged visits of the Rajput Chiefs, the rulers of Bandi, Bikaner, Tonk, Kishengarh, and Kotah who, among others, especially went to Ajmere.

RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.

A dividend of 2¾ per cent. on the Bengal and North Western Railway will be declared for the half-year ending 30th June; and 2·10 per cent. for the same period on the Rohilkund and Kumaon Company.

THE ATTOCK MANŒUVRES.

The staff for the Attock manœuvres with General Elles, Commanding the Rawal Pindi Force, are:—Col. G. Shakespear, 10th Bengal Lancers, A. A. G.; Captain Carter, Northumberland Fusiliers, D.A.A.G.; Colonel Martelle, Commanding, R. A.; Field Engineers, Major Shore and Captain Hilliard; Chief Commissariat Officer, Captain Sparling; Deputy Surgeon-General Bradshaw, Principal Medical Officer. General Elles' Force command the Cavalry Brigade—Colonel Biscoe, 19th Bengal Lancers; Captain Lushington, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Brigade-Major Heath, 11th Bengal Lancers, D. A. A. G. Infantry Division Command—Brigadier General Sir W. Lockhart, with Major Egerton, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, A. A. G. First Brigade Command—Col. Waterfield, 4th Sikhs second; Col Walker, 10th Punjab Infantry, third; and Col. Williamson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Peshawar Force Command—Brigadier General Keen; Staff Major Jenking, West Riding Regiment, A. A. G.; Captain the Honorable U. De Roche, D. A. A. G.; Col Yeatman, Commanding, R. A.; Field Engineers, Captain Finnis, and Lieuts Haggett and Duff, R.E.; Assistant Chief Commissariat Officer, Major Keighley; and Brigade Surgeon R. Harvey, Principa Medical Officer, Infantry Division. The attacking Force was commanded by Brigadier-General Auchinleck, with Major R. Ridegeway, V. C., as A. A. G. The three Brigades of the Division were commanded respectively by Col. Molloy, Second Fifth Gurkhas; Col. Rogers, Royal Irish; Col. Hammond, V.C., of the Guides Cavalry Brigade; and Colonel Atkins, 15th Bengal Lancers. Major-General Galbraith, Major General Sir James Browne, General Nairne, and General Luck, with their Brigade-Majors will be umpires ex-officio whenever present. Colonel Princep, 11th R.L.; Colonel Hart, R.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Elles, R.A.; Colonel Anderson, R.A.; and Colonel Vousden, Majors Neville, 14th B.L.; Stowell, Devonshire Regiment; and Sadlier, Second Dragoon Guards; Captain Jenkinson, Derby Regiment; and Captain Macdonnell, R.E., will be added as umpires. The Staff of others officers will also be detailed for duty from the Head-Quarters. The Rawalpindi Force will wear a red patch on the helmet or pugree: the Peshawar Force, blue patch.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LOCAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 29.

The shooting this morning was principally confined to the competition for the two bronze medals—one for Europeans and the other for Natives—offered by the Association for the highest aggregate score made at ranges, extending from 200 to 900 yards in the case of Europeans and from 200 to 800 yards in the case of Natives. The European competitors were mainly drawn from the Worcestershire Regiment, with a small sprinkling of Volunteers—the absence of competitors from the Royal Fusiliers being due to the fact that this Regiment were permitted to hold their meeting last week in order to enable them to send a strong shooting team to Secunderabad. Special mention ought to be again made of Lieut. C. S. Stack, of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, who this morning succeeded in putting up a possible at the 500 yards range, making a magpie with his sighting shot. He yesterday made the good score of 33 at the same range in Match VII—the Czarewitch. In the aggregate for the 200, 300, and 500 yards, Color-Sergeant Whitty, of the Worcestershire Regiment, stands at the top of the list among those who have completed the firing at the ranges, with 83 points. Sergeant Mann comes second with 83, and Colonel Carrington third with 81. The latter officer, as will be seen from the scores published below stands first with 28 points at the 200 yards range. Some of the native competitors have also been shooting well, and the representatives of the various regiments competing must be said to have given a good account of themselves so far. The 500 yards' Pool, open to all-comers to-day, was fairly patronised, but owing to the very small bull's-eye, 9 inches, only one competitor out of more than a dozen succeeded in scoring but a single bull's-eye. The size of the bull will be increased to one foot (in diameter) from to-morrow, to offer greater encouragement to the competitors. The Revolver Competition was also continued to-day, when Qr.-Master Young, of the Worcestershire Regiment, after commendable perseverance, put in a possible—a series of seven bull's-eyes. Colonel Carrington has not been able so far to improve upon the 28 which he made the previous day, and 2nd-Lieut. Stubbs has tied with him on that score. In the Revolver Pool Col. Carrington put in three bull's-eyes out of six shots.

The unlimited entry matches will be open again on Saturday next, *viz.* for Europeans, Matches VII., VIII., and XVI. and for Natives, Matches XXVI., XXVII. and XXXV.

The programme for to-morrow includes—for Europeans, atch IX., (Bronze Medal) and X. (The Deccan Sweepstakes) and for Natives XXVIII., (the Bronze Medal) and XXIX., (The Mootha Moola Stakes).

The following are the highest scores made to-day:—

MATCH IX.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION BRONZE MEDAL.

Distances,—200, 300, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900 yards. 63 prizes—nine at each distance. The medal will be awarded to the competitor who makes the highest aggregate score. Europeans only.

The following are the highest scores made at the several ranges fired at:—

200 Yards.

	Points.
Colonel E Carrington, Worc Regt	28
Sergt G Mann, Worc Regt	28
Qr-Mr Sergt McDonnell, P V R C	27
Col-Sergt A Whitty, Worc Regt	27
Col-Sergt J Fraser, Worc Regt	26
Pte J Hedgwick, Worc Regt	25
Vol J Hudson, P V R C	24
Corpl T Webb, Worc Regt	24
Lce-Corpl C Gregory, Worc Regt	24
Drummer A Miles, Worc Regt	24
Pte G Jones, Worc Regt	24

(42 Competitors).

300 Yards.

	Points.
Col Sergt A Whitty, Worc Regt	29
Sergt G Mann, Worc Regt	28
Qr-Mr J Young, Worc Regt	26
Col-Sergt J Fraser, Worc Regt	25
Corporal T Webb, Worc Regt	25
Pte W Condon, Worc Regt	25
Drummer A Miles, Worc Regt	25
Pte C Drownport, Worc Regt	24
Col E Carrington, Worc Regt	24

(40 competitors.)

500 Yards.

	Points.
Lieut C S Stack, 3rd Bo Cav	35
Col Sergt A Whitty, Worc Regt	32
Col Carrington, Worc Regt	29
Qr-Mr J Young, Worc Regt	28
Pte G Jones, Worc Regt	27
Sergt G Mann, Worc Regt	27
Vol J Hudson, P V R C	26
Qr-Mr Sergt McDonnell, P V R C	24
Col-Sergt J Fraser, Worc Regt	24

(42 competitors.)

600 Yards.

	Points.
Qr-Mr Sergt McDonnell, P V R C	24
Volunteer J Hudson, "	22

700 and 800 Yards.

	700 yds.	800. yds.
Qr-Mr Sergt McDonnell, P V R C	26	21
Vol J Hudson "	21	23
Lieut C S Stack, 3rd Bo Cav	21	17

(3 competitors.)

The best aggregate scores for the 200, 300 and 500 yards ranges:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Col-Sergt A Whitty, Worc Regt	27	29	32	88
Sergt G Mann "	23	28	27	83
Col E Carrington "	28	24	29	81
Col Sergt J Fraser "	26	25	24	75
Vol J Hudson, P V R C	24	22	26	72
Qr-Mr J Young, Worc Regt	18	26	28	72
Qr-Mr Sergt McDonnell, P V R C.	27	20	24	71
Corpl T Webb	24	25	22	71

(26 competitors.)

MATCH XXVIII.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION BRONZE MEDAL.

Distances, 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards. Ninety prizes—fifteen at each distance. The medal to be awarded to the competitor who makes the highest aggregate score. Natives only.

The following are the highest aggregate scores at the 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards ranges:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Lce Naik Sarmasth Khan, 26th Bo I.	28	27	31	24	119
Pte Narayen Yadow "	25	31	25	27	100
Jem Shaik Maiter, 2nd Grens	23	26	31	27	107
Pte Alladatta Khan "	31	26	25	22	104
Fifer Joseph Antone, 26th Bo Inf	22	26	30	25	103
Pte Ram Naik Ragnak "	22	28	24	28	102
Hav Itt Methar "	17	28	26	29	100
Hav Ramji Baider "	22	24	30	23	99
Hav Subanji Baider "	29	30	22	18	99
Lce Naik Gurdaheer Ahier, 2nd Grens	23	26	29	21	99

200 Yards.

	Points.
Pte Alladatta Khan, 2nd Grens	31
Pte Raghoo Katki, 26th Bo Inf	30
Hav Subanji Baider, 26th Bo Inf	29
Pte Bismath Singh, 26th Bo Inf	29
Daf Shaikh Hosain Ali, 3rd Bo Cav	29
Lce Naik Sarmaski Khan, 26th Bo Inf	28
Lce Naik Alisha, 10th Bo Inf	28
Pte Shaik Abdul Kadir, 10th Bo Inf	27
Jem Govind Tuluska, 2nd Grens	27
Hav Bapurao Khanwilker, 2nd Grens	27
Jem Shaikh Oosman, 3rd Cav	27

(38 competitors.)

300 Yards.

	Points.
Pte Narayan Yadow, 26th Bo Inf	31
Hav Subanji Baider, 26th Bo Inf	30
Pte Rahman Khan, 26th Bo Inf	29
Jem Shaikh Oosman, 3rd Bo Cav	29
Hav Itt Mehtar, 10th Bo Inf	28
Pte Bismath Singh, 26th Bo Inf	28
Pte Rannaik Ragnak, 26th Bo Inf	28
Pte Jangir Singh, 2nd Grens	28
Pte Itt Mehtar, 2nd Grens	28

(38 competitors.)

500 Yards.

Jem Shaikh Maiter, 2nd Grens	31
Naik Ramkumar Singh, 26th Bo Inf	31
Lce Naik Sarmasth Khan, 26th Bo Inf	31
Hav Ramji Baider, 26th Bo Inf	30
Fifer Joseph Antone, 26th Bo Inf	30
Naik Itt Mehtar, 10th Bo Inf	30
Lce-Naik Paramak Bharamnak, 10th Bo Inf	29
Lce-Naik Sitaram Thorat, 10th Bo Inf	29
Lce-Naik Gurdhaver Ahier, 2nd Grens	29

(39 competitors.)

600 yards.

Bugler Dharamnaik Jannak, 10th Bo Inf.	32
Hav Itt Mehtar "	29
Hav Maj Sakaram Parab "	28
Pte Rannaik Ragnak, 26th Bo Inf	28
Lce Naik Paramak Bhamnak, 10th Bo Inf	27
Pte Narayan Yadow, 26th Bo Inf	27
Jem Shaik Maiter, 2nd Grens	27

(21 competitors.)

700 Yards.

Jem Shaikh Mehtar, 2nd Grens	31
Pte Narayan Yadow, 26th Bo. Inf	31
Lce Naik Gurdhaver Ahier, 2nd Grens.	28
Pte Alladatta Khan, 2nd Grens	27
Hav Shaikh Hattum Ali, 2nd Grens	27
Jem Hanwati Uteka, 2nd Grens	27
Naik Munjoo Nar, 26th Bo Inf	27
Naik Tatia Moray, 26th Bo Inf	26
Hav Shewnac Tuknac	25

(21 competitors)

MATCH XVII.—THE REVOLVER PRIZE.

30 yards. Open to Europeans only h. p. s. 30 points.

	Points.
Qr-Mr J Young, Worc Regt	30
Colonel Carrington, Worc Regt	28
2nd Lieut Stubbs, Worc Regt	28
Lieut Edwards, 2nd Grens	27
Major Mackenzie, 2nd Grens	26
Captain R. J. Scallon, D A A G	25

(8 competitors).

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

A serious accident happened yesterday at Kurseong. At the foot of Darjeeling hill the down mail train started without the usual warning, while some twenty passengers were at tiffin in the refreshment room. There was a general rush after the train and several were more or less bruised and shaken by jumping into the moving train. Mr. Cox, C.S., the District and Sessions Judge of Furidpur, however, met with serious injury. He slipped on the footboard but clung to the carriage bar. In this position he was carried nearly a mile, the train now going at full speed. Thoroughly exhausted Mr. Cox lost hold and fell just as the train was passing over a small bridge. He had a drop of twenty feet and smashed his right arm above the elbow and received other injuries external and internal. It was some time before the driver could be induced to stop the train and return to the scene of the accident, where Mr. Cox was picked up insensible. Fortunately competent medical aid was immediately available among the passengers. The train returned sharp to Kurseong, where Mr. Cox was left.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION IN CALCUTTA.

The Factory Commissioners paid their first visit to the mills here yesterday. On Monday at the Secretariat they examined selected hands from the several mills, and yesterday went eight miles up the river in a steam launch and visited some mills at Bally; after which the party were entertained at lunch by Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee, one of the members, whose family mansion is in the vicinity. It is expected that the Commission will conclude their inspection of the Calcutta mills by Saturday, and will submit their report by the middle of November.

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

MYSORE, Oct. 29.

The Mysore Representative Assembly opened on Tuesday, with 250 members. The Resident and several Europeans were present. The Dewan read a financial statement, showing the surplus of ten lakhs. New railways and extensive irrigation works were promised, and the Dewan announced that the Maharaja has granted the privilege of election to the Representative Assembly to ryots paying 100 rupees land tax. A lifeinsurance scheme for all State officials was also set afloat. The Maharaja and the Dewan were highly applauded.

THE INSECT PEST AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my communication regarding the "insect pest in Alibag" I beg to say a few more words about the condition of the farming population of that taluka. For the last five years I have been a constant visitor to Awas, a village in that taluka, and am personally acquainted with the condition of the *kunbees* of that and adjoining villages. Even with a normal rain-fall and an average crop, these unfortunate people have the greatest difficulty in supporting body and soul from year's end to year's end. It is estimated that the average outturn of crop this year would be hardly more than five or six annas in the rupee. It would require no strong effort of the imagination to recognise the utterly wretched condition to which these miserable people would be reduced during the twelve months to come. To add to their difficulties, they have suffered on and off from bad harvests for the past few years. Would it be too much in the interests of humanity to expect that our benign Government will not only remit the taxes this year, but open "relief works" to keep the poorest cultivators from starvation. They will thus effect a two-fold object. On the one hand, they will be aiding the cause of humanity in saving the unfortunate cultivators, and on the other they will be developing the resources of the taluka by executing improvements, the want of which has long been felt, and which under the present circumstances could be most cheaply and economically carried out.

In this connection I may venture to point out that the want of a good branch road, connecting Awas with the main road leading from Alibag to Rewas Bunder, has been much felt. I am informed that the work was considered so highly desirable that in May last the villagers petitioned the chairman of the local board, volunteering to contribute their mite in cash or labour to the value of Rs. 200. In the present circumstances, of course, any assistance from them is out of question, but I trust the authorities will see that where ignorant and poor villagers offer voluntarily to assist in any work, that work could not but be necessary and highly beneficial. As they are made to pay every year the usual Local Fund tax, justice, though tardy, may yet be done to them.—ours, &c.,

E. G. W.

THE MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, Oct. 27.

Not of recent years has there been such a dull season as the present. Barely a fifth of the bungalows on the Hill are occupied, and the hotels are almost empty; the new one, indeed, notwithstanding its commanding position not having a single visitor, and morning by morning, and evening by evening, the tennis and badminton courts are almost deserted, so that it is no wonder that Mahableshwar is this season often compared to Matheran for dulness. What the reason is it is difficult to say. According to one it is the late arrival and short stay—under three weeks in all—of the Government House party; for Mahableshwar essentially depends on the light of the official countenance. According to another it is the fact that the Poona season closed late, and the Bombay season will begin early; and a stay in the hills is consequently not only expensive but unnecessary. Incredible as it may appear, having regard to the experience of recent years, it is rumoured that the Bombay season this year will, measured by the fact of the presence of H. E. the Governor, extend over four months, commencing in November and not ending until well into April; and so it may be, that analogous to what happens in the fashionable quarters of London out of the season, people in Bombay and Poona are really in training for the forthcoming gaieties at the former place, by spending a quiet "not at home" existence; and herein lies the real reason of the emptiness of Mahableshwar. Moreover, such few people as are here will have mostly left by the 6th of November, so that the season will, in addition to being very dull, be very short.

Yet never was a visit to Mahableshwar more worth the making than now. The rains seemed to close down all of a sudden, and since then there has rarely been a cloud in the sky; whilst the crispness and freshness of the air seem to compel much walking exercise, whether you otherwise would wish it or not. Not that I mean to go into figures as to temperature; and indeed the official figures are not of much use, seeing that the station thermometer is placed in a verandah with an unprotected, and uncelinged iron roof, and is sheltered from the prevailing breeze; but the nights are quite cold enough to make a couple of blankets at night an absolute necessity; and the sun is not too hot for pedestrians to remain out walking with comfort until noon. In fact the only time one really feels comfortably warm in the house is from noon until about four, whilst at dusk the library is full of visitors gathered round a welcome fire.

Beautiful indeed are the views not only of the hill itself, but of the surrounding hills and valleys, whilst the numerous running streams and the hedges of rose trees everywhere visible make it indeed difficult for a dweller in the plains to realise that he is yet in parched up India. It is a pity, however, that there are so few singing birds here; for one bulbul you hear at Mahableshwar there are twenty at Matheran: and butterflies too seem comparatively scarce; on the other hand, I have not seen or heard one single crow. The roads, with two or three exceptions, are at present in anything but a fit state for driving, but perhaps this is no more than was to be expected after a rainfall of some 320 inches; and there has been scarcely time to put them in order yet; still there should be by now evidence of more being done to right them than is the case, especially having regard to the promptitude with which the wheel-tax book is sent round for your signature. Another institution that seems to have suffered severely from the rains is the Keay Garden, than which a greater scene of desolation can scarcely be imagined. I was sorry to find too that the white ants had destroyed since I was last here, one of the two remaining oak trees at "Four Oaks," but there is a very fine specimen to be seen still at "Sindola." A new telegraph office is being built adjacent to the post office; and none too soon, for the present building is most out of the way for the great majority of residents; and quarters are about to be erected for H. E. the Governor's Band, which alas is not up here this season. I must say that in regard to its post and telegraph services, Mahableshwar has no reason to complain; the latter, as a little tin plate affixed outside it informs you, is "first class office, open day and night," and the former delivers you letters and newspapers, before you are out of bed. Not that this was so at the beginning of the season, for the mail used then to come in and go out about the same hours; but the mere rumour of the arrival of the Postmaster General gave an hour's earlier delivery and two hours later despatch, and his actual presence has given a delivery at 7-30, and a departure at 2, official time. By the way what a nuisance official time is, even the unfortunate detachment of troops here hears reveille sound at what is really 4-30 a. m.

I subjoin a list of the people here; and it will be seen that the High Court is the only department from Bombay that is fairly represented; and in addition we have two Judges from the Calcutta High Court; on the other hand, the commercial community has but one representative, and that a lady. The members of the Government are, of course, all here, but it is only, so it is said, until the 6th November, when H. E. the Governor goes on tour, whilst we have also had a casual visitor in the person of Sir F. Roberts, whose visit is believed to have reference to the establishment of a sanitarium for troops midway between here and Panchgani, and really it is time that the British troops in this Presidency had a pukka sanitarium, of the class of which so many exist in Bengal.

An enterprising Parsee is erecting an ice machine in the bazaar, which will be useful in the hot season, though I fear it will not command much custom at present; and if the herds of buffaloes which are not only a terror but a danger to children could either be kept off the roads, or be placed under more control, and some better arrangement made for the transit of goods from Bombay;—according to my experience a package by goods train *via* Wathar is ten days *en route*—we should have scarcely a possible grumble left.

This letter has run to such a length that I can do no more than call attention to the excellent little guide to Mahableshwar just published. It tells everything of interest about the place; who should and who should not, having regard to health, come here, and the names and rentals of the various houses; which latter, however, can by a little judicious negotiation be generally substantially reduced. In fact, for the next three or four months many houses can be obtained each for one rupee per diem. The guide has an excellent map, and can be had for a rupee and a half from the Librarian Frere Hall.

Mr and Mrs S Rivett-Carnac, Sea View
Sir Charles Sergent, Temple Hall.
Lady Thompson, Temple Hall
Mr, Mrs, and Miss Jopp, Temple Hall
Mrs and Miss Cunningham, the Terraces,
Mr and Mrs Roughton, Victoria Lodge
Mrs Fergusson, Victoria Lodge
Sir Raymond West, Woodlawn
Mr John Nugent, CS, Woodlawn
H E Sir George Greaves, Blue Valley Hall
Major Clowes, A-D-C, Blue Valley Hall
Capt Poyton, A-D-C, Blue Valley Hall
Mr and Mrs Wilkin, Ripon Hotel
Col G A Jacob, Ripon Hotel
Miss Delenege, Ripon Hotel
Mrs Macbeth, Fountain Hotel
Mrs Dyson, Fountain Hotel
Mrs Walker, Fountain Hotel
General and Mrs Solly-Flood, The Club
Professor Selby, The Club
Rev J H Mackay, No. 1 Club Bungalow
Mr and Mrs F B Maclaran, No. 5 Government Bungalow
Mr R E Candy, CS, No. 1 Government Bungalow
Mr Justice Parsons and family, Barchester
H E Lord and Lady Harris and Staff, Bella Vista
Mr and Mrs Oxenham, Charlotte Villa
Mr Justice Farran, Charlotte Villa
Genl Knowles, CB, The Club
Mr W C Hughes, CE, The Club
Mr M W Baugh, The Club
Mr H C Kirkpatrick, The Club
Col J E Hancock, The Club
Mr W Lee-Warner, CS, The Club
Mr W P Symonds, CS, The Club
Mr G F M Grant, CS, The Club
Mr A C Logan, CS, The Club
Mr A G Hudson, The Club
Dr, Mrs, and Miss O'Keamey East End
Major and Mrs Spratt, Four Oaks
Mrs and Miss Howard, Glen Howard
Mr and Mrs C H Candy, Government Bungalow No. 1
Dr and Mrs Dimmock, Woodside
Rev Mr Wingate, Government Bungalow No. 2.
Mrs and Miss Brunton Health View
Col and Mrs Tytler, Kenilworth
Mr and Mrs T H Warden, Lake View
Mr and Mrs Menesse, Mahableshwar Lodge
Dr, Mrs, and Miss Cook, Nonpareil Vue
Mr and Mrs W E Hart, The Parsonage
Mr and Mrs Pechy-Phipson, The Parsonage
Sir R C Mitter, Reay Villa
The Hon'ble Mr Justice C N Ghose, Reay Villa
Dr and Mrs Dyson, Rockdale
Col and Mrs T H Lloyd, Miniature Villa

READERS of *Punch* will have noticed for some weeks past the absence of Mr. Charles Keene's familiar hand from the illustrations. We regret to hear that the popular artist, who is now one of the oldest members of *Mr Punch's* staff, is lying very seriously ill.

INDIAN AND ENGLISH LAW.*

THIS is a curious, but a highly suggestive little work, which professes to tabulate, in the concise and familiar form of schedules so frequently incorporated of late by the Legislature into their recent enactments, the differences of principle and doctrine between certain selected branches of Indian and English laws. In Procedure law, it deals with the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act; and in Substantive law, with those of the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Contract Act. The *Comparative Tables*, as the schedules are called, are cast in four columns, of which the first contains the number of differentiating points treated in them; the second, the specific rules of Indian law: the third, the references to the sections and clauses of the Indian enactments; and the fourth and last, the citations of authority in which the distinguishing propositions of English law are to be found. Out of about 940 sections which make up the three Indian enactments, it picks out some 175 distinct examples of contrast and divergence between them and the English law. Many of these instances are admittedly suggested to the author by the introductory comments and learned observations prefixed by Mr. Whitley Stokes to the several Acts comprised in his well-known edition of "The Anglo Indian Codes." Sir Roland Wilson, however, strikes out into several new paths of research, of which no trace is to be met with in Stokes's compilations, and which are so carefully worked out as to be considered original. The only serious defect, so to speak, which we find in the study of the *Comparative Tables* is that they savor too much of the class-room. Second-hand sources of law, such as Pollock, Addison, and Anson, in Contracts, and Stephen's Digest, in Crimes, are more freely cited than original decisions on which those writers rest their generalisations. If by the publication of the *Comparative Tables* they were intended to be "useful in *other* quarters than selected classes of candidates for the Indian Civil Service," a recourse to the first-hand sources of law was not only necessary, but highly appropriate to the occasion. It was also desirable that actual statements of the differences in law, analytically set forth, should have been made instead of referring the reader far afield to Benjamin on Sales, Stone's Justice's Manual, and even Stephen's Digest of Criminal Law, which do no more than state the present position of English law regardless of its similarity or contrast with Indian enactments. Such a method of working out the subject for the benefit of "*other* quarters" than Civil Service classes tends to impart to the *Comparative Tables* the character of guides or aids to other lawbooks, without which they are comparatively unintelligible.

Though the scheme of the work, owing to its class-room origin is a very narrow one, we find ample materials indicated in it for constructing independent summaries of the law in England and India, illustrative of the differences existing in the institutions of both countries. We have only space to notice one or two instances of a character which are agitating the minds of Indian reformers at this day. The limit of age in matters of crime is the subject of several articles in the *Tables*. In order to constitute consent a defence to a charge of rape, that limit is fixed in India at 10 and in England at 13 years. As regards the crime of seduction, girls over 16 are on the same footing as boys in India, whereas the limit now attained in England by recent legislation is 18 for girls, when taken out of the custody of their legal guardians. Again, the understanding necessary to commit a crime is presumed to be mature at 16 in India and at 18 in England, the burden of proof below these ages is on the prosecution. It is curious to see that the Indian law punishes certain acts as offences which in England are not regarded in the same light. This is the case, for example, in respect to the peculiar offence of compelling forced labor. In some cases, the Indian law partially adopts and partially departs from the principles of English law; for instance, the Indian law prohibits *in toto* trade by certain classes of public servants, and punishes without exception all cases of trespass on land when accompanied with intention to annoy its owner or occupant. The English law, on the contrary, restricts the former prohibition to clergymen, while the latter punishment is restricted to pursuit of game by night only. Without being technical, it is difficult to follow out these differences in matters of contract and evidence law.

The great merit, however, of these *Tables* lies in their suggestiveness, and it is this which imparts to them a peculiar value of their own. For the purpose of rendering them practically useful in future, their plan deserves to be widely developed. Even in matters of crime and contract, the instances they treat of are not exhaustive enough of the law. These should be patiently collected together, and the differences in the two systems so summarised and stated in so many terms as to need no help of extraneous references. The scheme should further embrace every available department of Indian law. The differences, thus put together and systematised, will show at a glance how far the conditions of life and society in India vary from those in England; and the analogies, no less than contrasts which the juxtaposition of parallel doctrines call to mind will indicate what is, or rather what ought to be, "the *best* conception of law and order" to use a French phrase, for the solidarity and unification of the whole British Empire. Sir William Hunter and the late Sir Henry Maine have both pointed out that since the transfer of Government from the late East India Company to the Crown, the progress of Indian Statute law has been greater than that of any other country, except perhaps the German Empire. How far the material welfare of society, the expansion of trade, and the administration of justice have been furthered by the instrumentality of that law is an interesting and instructive problem. But what immediately concerns us in noticing these *Tables* is the number of divergencies in doctrine existing in the three enactments which form the subject of Sir Roland's careful study. The Indian Penal Code was designed as a wise and provident departure from the Mahomedan Criminal Jurisprudence which preceded it. The Indian law of evidence was based mainly on the practice of English Courts of Law and Equity, and the Indian Contract Act according to the view of the Indian Law-Commissioners, embodies in itself some of the main principles of contracts and transactions common to Hindu and English law. Such being the case, it is a matter of surprise that the ratio of difference, notwithstanding the efforts of successive Law-Commissions, and of the imperial and local legislatures, should still be considerable in a scheme of codes which, for uniformity and perfection, have been deservedly extolled as models of legislation. Sir Roland Wilson's scheme of tabulating differences may be usefully extended, not only to other portions of the Indian Statute-law, such as the Negotiable Instruments Act, the Factors' Act, the Railways Acts, &c, but also to the case-law, particularly of torts, which is substantially identical with the English law. Side by side with the process of codification by the State, a chart of such comprehensive scope as we have indicated might from time to time be framed in order to gauge as far as it may be convenient, how far the progress and civilization of this ancient country have drifted towards and been assimilated to the superior institutions of the West.

*Comparative Tables of Indian and English Law. By Sir Roland Knyvet Wilson, Bart., M. A., LL.M. (1890) Cambridge University Press.

TRAVELLERS just returned from Russia well acquainted with the finance and commerce of that Empire, speak of the condition of affairs as extremely gloomy. Trade is bad, the country is poor, the military expenditure is enormous, and from their veracious accounts it seems that corruption is almost universal. Their view, which is that of vast experience deeply interested in the prosperity of Russia, is that something like a crisis may not be very far off. They do not anticipate any act of repudiation of her external debt—that is regarded as a resource which Russia cannot afford—but of her internal credit. The value of the ever-present paper money has been dealt with in other times, and the proceeding may be repeated. The Czar is described as without the ability or energy or industry of his grandfather, and without the wisdom of his father, who made no pretence to hold the reins of government while Gortschakoff was Chancellor of the Empire. By no one acquainted with Russia will it be supposed that this information points to anything in the way of organised revolution as likely to occur. The population is too scattered for any general movement, and there is no Paris in Russia.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION AT CAWNPORE.

THE Commission met on the 22nd October at the Elgin Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Mills. Out of a total number of 1,104 operatives employed, 795 are adult males, 89 females, 206 boys, and 14 girls.

Marid, aged 25, Koeri caste, appears in indifferent health, and is not apparently very accurate. She is employed as a winder. Has been employed here in this mill since she was quite young—about eight to ten. Said she has a home in the Rai Bareli district, where her mother is living. She is married. Her husband was employed here, but he is now sick. She has no children, only her husband and herself live in the same house. She used to earn Rs. 3-4 a month, and her husband used to earn between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5. She is in debt. They used to send home Rs. 2 a month, but since her husband's sickness she has not been able to pay her debts or send home money. She owes altogether about Rs. 20. They get half an hour at 12 o'clock. (*Note.*—The manager says the mill stops for an hour.) She gets up at 4 a. m. and cooks and leaves her food there. At 12 o'clock she goes to eat her food. She arrives at the time the whistle goes, at dawn before sunrise. Leaves the mill at six. (*Note.*—The mill book shows that the mill starts at 6 a. m. and stops at 5-45 p. m. with an interval of one hour.) She remains the full time that the machinery is working. She goes to sleep at about 10-30 to 11 p.m. They get a holiday on each Sunday, except when they have to make up for some other holiday. On Sunday morning they come for cleaning and go away about 8 o'clock. The mill is supposed to be stopped at 4-30 on Saturdays for cleaning, but when they have been unable to do the work in that time, they have to come next morning to finish it. They prefer Sunday holidays. If she is absent she is cut one day's pay, but if the mistry is against her she is fined. She cannot get leave easily if she wants. There are lots to take her place. No presents are given to the headmen. She began work when she was a child of eight or ten. For the sake of a living she would send her boy, if she had one when he was ten.

Note.—Two hundred and twenty boys are employed daily in October; out of these 127 are registered as having come to work in the first instance under nine years of age.

Babua, son of Moti, caste Ahir, certified on the 17th August 1889 to be seven years of age, and his home is in Cawnpore. His mother lives with him and does general household work. He gives his pay to his mother. He came with a relative who is working here. He now comes willingly. He leaves the mill with the men. He has only that recess in the middle of the day which the men have. In fact, he is a full-time worker. He is a monthly servant and gets Rs. 2 a month, and has always got this. Not educated. He would like to work for half the day, but is not sure he would like it if he got only half pay. They get Sunday holidays, but last Sunday they were at work. They come on Sunday mornings for cleaning and go away at 11. The boys are made to do the cleaning, while the others are amusing themselves. The cleaning falls chiefly on the boys in the card-room. He has got thinner since he has come to work here. Those who are absent do not get pay for that day, and when they come back they get strapped on the hand, which makes them cry for one hour. When he is well he is regular in attendance, but when he is ill he absents himself. When they get fever they are not allowed to go home, but are kept in the mill until it stops work.

Sheoshanker, aged 20, Brahmin, is a winder in the mills with four piecers, one sweeper and one reeler under him, in the Elgin Mills. He first learnt his work here and then went to the Cawnpore Cotton Mills, where he worked six months. Has worked in the Victo

earns Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a month. The women who work in the mill work the same hours as the men. The mill could not work if the women on the machinery worked less hours. The women can stay away with the permission of the mistry without being fined. The male adults should also have one day's holiday in seven. One day of rest is necessary for all sorts of purposes, bathing, shaving, buying food, resting, &c. He would prefer the mill that gave holidays to one that gave more work. He is of opinion that Sunday is the best day. They could clean the machinery on Saturday in one hour after the engine stops. The mistry knows how much work he does on which he will be paid. He does not keep an account; but roughly speaking, he gets a certain amount for each piece turned out. He is obliged to give 15 days' notice. Would get no notice himself. There are men to take his place. He knows of no case in which the operatives resorted to the court for wages. In this mill an injured operative is sent to hospital, and as long as he is there he is paid wages. He is not pensioned if he is permanently injured.

MILITARY WEDDING AT OOTY.

THE marriage of Captain Edward Cecil Bethune, 6th Dragoon Guards, and at present Garrison-Instructor at Bangalore, with Mary Lilian Elliott, second daughter of the Brigadier-General Lockhart (Adjutant-General of Artillery to the Madras Army,) took place at St. Stephen's Church, on Saturday last, says the *Madras Mail*. The weather was unusually fine for this time of year, and with the exception of a little shower at midday, was bright and sunshiny. The Church had been most beautifully decorated in an entirely new manner. The great flight of steps was covered with red and white cloth, bordered with ornamental shrubs and white arum lilies and ferns. The cloth was carried up the chancel steps, and there the choicest decorations began. The choir stalls were twined with creepers, in which white daisies, candytuft and similar small flowers were disposed with the happiest result. Large groups of grasses, chrysanthemums and lilies stood on either side of the stalls. The communion rails and altar were literally covered with yellow and white roses and maiden hair. The wedding was fixed for 3 o'clock, and by half past 2 the greater number of guests (about eighty) had assembled. The sunshine lit up the very pretty bright dresses of the ladies, many of whom wore bonnets made of flowers, and carried bouquets or posies tied up with ribbons; but the gentlemen, nearly all of whom wore full dress uniform, almost outshone them by the variety and brilliancy of their tunics, and plumed helmets. The first to arrive of the bridal party was the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Cardew, escorted by Colonel Ross Thompson, M.S.C. Next came the bridegroom, with his three groomsmen, Major Crole Wyndham, 21st Hussars, Captain Doyne, 21st Hussars, and Captain Forde, Royal Artillery, A. D. C to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. They formed a handsome quartette in their dark blue uniforms heavily embroidered with gold. Mrs. Lockhart, the bride's mother, was next to arrive, leaning on the arm of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. She wore a splendid dress, a dark blue velvet train and body, the skirt and front of the body made of the richest white satin brocaded with raised gold coloured floral stripes, the panels trimmed with little dark blue and white bluffy balls. Diamond ornaments. She wore a small dark blue velvet bonnet, trimmed with gold lace and a white ostrich tip. Her immense bouquet of Marechal Niel roses and maiden hair fern was a marvel of beauty. Shortly after the Chaplain met the bridal party on their arrival and the procession was formed, first the Revd. J. Black, then the choir (about 20 members) chanting the first bridal hymn, then the bride leaning on her father's arm, and finally the five bridesmaids. The bride looked perfectly lovely. She wore a rich white satin dress, and Court train, the skirt quite plain with a fringe of lilies and orange blossoms at the bottom of the hem. The bodice outlined square shaped with a wreath of lilies of the valley and orange blossoms plain tulle veil, fastened with a small wreath of orange blossoms, and pearl pins. She wore no other ornaments. She carried an exquisite and very large bouquet, composed of real orange blossoms, eucharis lilies, tuberoses, and fairy maiden hair, the frame bordered with rich lace and long white satin ends tied in a bow. This, as all the other bridal bouquets, were made and presented by the Misses Loggat. The bridesmaids were Miss Lockhart, the bride's sister; Miss Arbuthnot, eldest daughter of the Commander-in-Chief and Miss Galton. The two little bridesmaids were Miss Eileen Van Straubenzee and Miss Mabel Black. The three former were dressed alike in buttercup yellow soft silk dresses, made quite simply, with little Zouave jackets of the same opening over soft full white silk skirts. Plateau hats of buttercup crepelisse, gathered and trimmed with yellow silk poppies and velvet; velvet strings fastened under the chin. All the bridesmaids wore gold brooches with pearl initials, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried posies of gold and white marguerites, grasses and maiden hair tied up with buttercup velvet ribbon ends. The little girls looked charmingly pretty in white silk smock frocks, broad buttercup sashes, silk stockings and Court shoes. Their hats were exactly like those of the bigger bridesmaids, and they carried baskets of gold and white marguerites.

The service, which was fully choral, was performed throughout by the Rev. John Black. On its conclusion Miss Mesquith played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" and some other gay bridal music, while wedding party adjourned to the vestry. Those who affixed their signatures to the register were Sir Charles and Lady Arbuthnot, the bride's father, mother and sister, and the best man. The bridal party, and nearly all the guests, then went to "Pebrook" the residence of General and Mrs. Lockhart. The bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of their friends in the largest room, and the dining room and adjoining rooms were respectively arranged, one for the bride's presents, which were extremely handsome and numbered close on a hundred, and the other for refreshments, tea, coffee, and sweets. The cake, a very large one from d'Angelis was exquisitely decorated with real and artificial wreaths and bridal devices. It was cut by the brid with the bridegroom's sword, and then the usual toasts and speeches followed. The married couple left about 5 o'clock amidst showers of rice and flowers, for Coonoor, *en route* for Australia, where they intend making a bridal trip.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR H. E. GAULTER, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, will be promoted to a half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy, on 20th December next, and has been permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

THE following appointments have been made:—9th Bengal Lancers. 2nd Lieutenant E. P. Strickland, from the 14th Sikhs, to be officiating Squadron officer on probation. 12th Bengal Cavalry. 2nd Lieutenant F. C. K. MacMullen from the 10th Bengal Lancers, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant J. E. Tod, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to Bombay for three months to study the language. Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. D. Jordon, 2nd Benga Infantry, and Lieutenant R. E. H. Dyer, 29th Punjab Infantry, to England for one year on private affairs. Lieutenant E. J. Dugard, 42nd Gurkhas, to Calcutta for six months, to study the language. Captain H. P. Garnett, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to England, for six months, on private affairs. Lieutenant C. W. O'Breyen, 27th Punjab Infantry, to England, for 92 days, on private affairs. Major R. Garth, 7th Dragoon Guards, leave in India, pending retirement.

MUCH indignation has been aroused in Vienna, a correspondent says, on account of a long article in a Buda-Pesth paper maintaining that the valuable collections in the Imperial museums should be divided and Buda-Pesth be given its share. Vienna, the article asserts, is no longer the central point of the monarchy. Buda-Pesth is justified in demanding a place side by side with the old Kaiserstadt. The dynasty and the Court are the common property of the two countries. The treasures must also be shared. The collections are large enough to spare what will suffice for Buda-Pesth. The article goes so far as to assert that many of the objects in the museums by right belong to Hungary. Among these it counts the goldsmiths' work in the Treasure Room, the Hungarian arms, saddles, and armour which were in the collection of Castle Ambras.

BOHEMIA is also clamouring for a share of Vienna's art treasures. The following is from the organ of the Young Czechs: "We also demand that what is ours by right should be given back to us; what was taken from us without right or decency, and carried off to Vienna to fill the museums there, is not little. A number of art treasures were taken from us. Our collections were plundered. What our Bohemian Kings collected in many centuries was stolen from us. We have been robbed of much that we can never get back again—the treasures carried to Sweden and the German Empire; but we will never cease asking for what is ours in Vienna." Our Vienna correspondent says, however, that the Vienna collections contain very little that comes from Prague; and that little was the property of Emperors of the House of Habsburg, who resided in Prague.

THE TULSHI BAG MEETING AND MR. NARAYEN BHIKAJI JOGLEKAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe that one of the signatories to the notice inviting the public to the meeting held at Tulshi Bag on the 26th instant, was Rao Bahadoor Narayen Bhikaji Joglekar, and that he was the gentleman who read out the draft petition, praying that Government should not interfere by legislation or otherwise with the social manners and customs of the Hindus. This action of the Rao Bahadoor would seem to be inconsistent with his opinion as expressed in his letter No. 510, dated Nassick, December, 1884, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in connection with Mr. Malabari's notes. About infant-marriages he then said:—

"Without enlarging on the subject I beg to state that the marriage system among the Hindus does require a little reform, and shall be glad to see an Act passed by Government—

1stly, that no boy before the age of 16, and no girl before the age of 11, be betrothed, on pain of a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000, recoverable with distress and sale of the offender's property. This ruling is not opposed to the present custom followed by the educated men, and therefore will not be objected to.

2ndly, that no old man—that is a person above 40 years of age marry a girl below the age of 12, and then, too, without her written consent recorded before a *punch* to be appointed for the purpose. Girls at the age of 12 have sense enough to express their assent or dissent about the husbands selected for them by their parents. Men who want to make money by giving their girls to old men, always keep their girls unmarried or unbetrothed till 13 or 14.

In regard to enforced widowhood the Rao Bahadoor then said:—I am therefore strongly of opinion that a law be passed that no widow below the age of 35 be shaved by a barber without the written permission of a *punch* given by them, after noting down the voluntary desire of the woman concerned.

In the last para. of his letter, the Rao Bahadoor says:—The law on both the above subjects should, according to the Gambling Act, be made applicable to towns and villages on application of the inhabitants of the class whom the same affects. This provision will make the effect of the law slow but sure.

I make these extracts from pages 49 and 50 of the Government of India, Home Department, Selection of Papers on infant-marriage and enforced widowhood in India.

On the date of the letter, the Rao Bahadoor was District Deputy Collector, and now he is, I understand, a pensioner and first class honorary magistrate in Poona. The apparent change in opinion now noticeable must be due to certain causes, which he alone can explain if he thinks it worth while to do so.—Yours, &c.,

R. G. TALWALKAR.

Bombay, 29th October 1890.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Captain Sir Henry Morland presided, and the others present were:—Colonel Merewether, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Dosabhoy Framjee, K. N. Kabrajee, A. M. Dharamsi, and Harkissondas Narotumdas.

THE LATE MR. M. N. BANAJI.

Before proceeding to the ordinary business.

The Chairman said he might be allowed to express his regret at the death of their colleague, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and he thought it was desirable they should put on record their sense of the loss they had sustained by his death. He would, therefore, propose that they put the following resolution on record:—"That the Members of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay desire to place on record their sense of the loss they have sustained in the death of their valued colleague, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banaji. As a member of long standing of the Municipal Corporation and Town Council, now Standing Committee, he was well acquainted with the civic administration of Bombay; his mature experience and clear judgment in financial matters unhesitatingly given at all times was of very great value in connection with the Municipal affairs of this Corporation. By his death we lose a valued colleague in the administration of Municipal matters. Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banaji's amiable disposition and unostentatious manner had endeared him to his friends as well as to this Committee; and his death is not only a bereavement to his family but also to his friends and acquaintances. He had to add that he had also received a letter from Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, who was at present absent from Bombay expressing his regret at the death of Mr. M. N. Banaji.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, in seconding the motion, said he was sorry his absence from Bombay prevented him adding a few words to what had been said at Monday's meeting of the Corporation, in expression of his regret at the sad death of their colleague, but he would now take that opportunity of endorsing all that had been said at that meeting. His death was a loss not only to the Corporation and the Standing Committee, but to the city at large. Mr. Muncherjee had been known to him for a very long time, and he was therefore able to measure his capacity and usefulness. At one time he thought that as Mr. Muncherjee was not a great talker, it would detract from his usefulness; but he afterwards came to the conclusion that his sound, practical common sense, his shrewd business habits, and his large experience of this world made him most capable and qualified to assist them in their deliberations on civic affairs. The news of his death came as a great blow to him; for he was a personal friend. He was also a most useful member of the community, and being a successful merchant, and a man of vast business enterprise, the loss to the community was very keenly felt, because of his long connection with that important body and because of the good advice he gave in the Municipal government of that city. His loss had been much felt by the community generally, and the press had in cordial terms recorded the loss the city had sustained. It was, therefore, most fit that the Standing Committee should also record its sense of the great loss which they had sustained.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The ordinary business of the meeting was then proceeded with, but nothing was done of any public interest.

MUCH importance is attached to an incident which has happened in Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia. Some time ago a young Mohammedan lady of very good family was brought from a neighbouring town to Serajevo by five Franciscan monks, taken to the cathedral, and there christened by the Archbishop. She left her home, and entered the Christian Church against the will of her parents, who vehemently protested. The military and civil commanders of Serajevo interfered, declaring that the act was illegal, and that the parents had the right to claim their child for their own faith; and a high official of the Bosnian Board in Vienna went to Serajevo to set the matter right; but these efforts were of no avail. The young lady declared she had left her home of her own free will. She had wished to receive baptism; and as she is twenty five years old, the Archbishop insists that the baptism must stand. The affair is causing much alarm in Mohammedan circles, and will give the Austrian Government no end of trouble.

A LETTER from Signor Bricchetti-Robecchi to the Italian Geographical Society says that he penetrated from Obbia into countries inhabited by intractable populations. For three months he travelled without much disturbance, but near the river Nogal he had some skirmishes with the Issas. His horse was killed, and he travelled on foot to Alula, where he arrived in ill health. He was splendidly received both by the Sultan Mahmud of the Midgertines and by the relations and friends of the Sultan of Obbin. Bricchetti will soon arrive in Rome. He has left all his things at Obbia, as he intends returning for further explorations.

THERE is nothing like simple and familiar images for bringing an idea home to a mixed audience. Mr. Edmund Owen, in his presidential address to the Harveian Society of London, likened the head of an average medical student to "a quart pot," and complained that the examining boards expect it to do the impossible feat of holding and retaining three pints—one of medicine, one of surgery, and one of midwifery. As a rule, he told his hearers, the student goes up, empties out his pint of surgery, and then comes down again for his remaining quart of medicine and midwifery. It does not appear that Mr. Owen desires to drop one of the subjects. Perhaps, suggests a home paper, if the examiners would be satisfied with what the bottled wine and beer trades call "reputed pints," the difficulty would be got over.

THE KAYASTHA CONFERENCE AT LAHORE.

THE second meeting of the Kayastha Conference was held on the 23rd instant at Lahore. The proceedings commenced with a prayer recited by a Calcutta delegate. Mr. M. H. Nazar, of Bombay, then read some poems, composed by the Secretary of the Kayastha Literary Club at Lahore, in English, Mr. Lakshmi Narain next read a large number of letters and telegrams received from outstation Kayasthas regretting their inability to attend the conference. A list of persons, who sent donations to the conference, was also read out; the total amount sent being Rs. 2,900. Mr. Govindyal presented, on behalf of Raja Murli Manohar, Bahadur, Asafjai, a number of books in the vernacular which were to be distributed gratis. Babu Bishen Deb of Patna produced a gold medal to be presented, through the Sadar Sabha, to Munshi Dwarka Prashad, Rifak, for services rendered by him in compiling a report in vernacular of the past year's conference at Patna.

After this Babu Gopi Nath moved a resolution that Rai Jainthi Prashad be elected President, that a president of a Provincial Sabha be elected vice-president, and that Mr. Lakshmi Narain be secretary of the Sadar Sabha. The members of the latter Sabha would choose a place of meeting. Munshi Ganga Prashad moved the next resolution to the effect that for the present Rs.4,000 should be collected to defray the expenses of the Sadar Sabha. Mr. Lakshmi Narain made an appeal for subscriptions, which was heartily responded to, and within a short time a large sum was collected.

Babu Kamta Prashad moved resolution No. 5 in a poem composed by himself, to the effect that visitors' fees should be fixed at Rs. 5, and the delegation fee at Rs. 4. Babu Oudh Bahari Lal and several others disapproved of the proposal, and held that the visitors' fees should be reduced to Rs. 3, and the delegation fee to Rs. 2. The amendment was carried.

Babu Nandkumar, professor, next moved a resolution to the effect that the conference accept the Select Committee's report respecting the constitution of the future conference. In connection with this it was proposed that a schedule of income and expenditure be introduced in future reports of the conference.

Munshi Roshan Lal, pleader, proposed that the rules regarding the collection, deposit, and the expenditure of the national fund be passed. This proposal covered the necessity of raising the Allahabad Kayastha Patshala to the status of a college, and provided that poor students after passing the enterance examination should be helped to go up for higher examinations, and that those who proved deserving would be sent to Europe to go up for the Civil Service examination, etc., their expenses being defrayed from the national fund, which will be invested in Government security, only the interest being utilized. The student after passing such examinations will have to pay back the sum expended on his education with interest at 6 per cent. The proposal was passed.

Munshi Oudh Bahari Lal described the means by which subscriptions should be collected for the national fund, leaving it optional to members of the Kayastha community to pay what they thought proper.

Babu Bishen Deb Narain moved resolution No. 9 to the effect that newspapers recognised as national organs, and published in English and the vernacular, and of which there were nine weeklies and three monthlies, should treat only of matters social and moral. It was especially desirable that the editors of the national organs should be warned against making personal attacks, meddling with politics, and above all, against attacking Government officials in any capacity. The mover said that there existed several papers started by Kayasthas which did not serve the purpose of the community; on the contrary, they attacked religion and the political administration of the country, and wrote long and stupid articles against European officials, which only served to bring disgrace upon the community, which had nothing whatever to do with the papers. To avoid this it was found necessary that Kayastha organs should be worked on the lines indicated, and that a set of rules should be framed for the guidance of the editor. The proposal was seconded by Babu Raghunandan Prashad.

Mr. Gijadhar Prashad, pleader of Behar, said that a newspaper was necessary to advocate the cause of the Kayastha community, but that at the same time the editor was not to be deprived of his freedom.

Mr. Lakshmi Narain said that the object of the proposal was not to deprive the editor of his freedom, but only that he should not be allowed to use such freedom as was resorted to by the generality of the native papers, which loved to meddle with politics of which they knew nothing, and instead of doing any good, did incalculable harm to the community which they affected to represent. The Kayastha native organs would have their freedom so far as social and moral subjects connected with the community were concerned, but it was not desirable that the papers should be a treasury of libels and stupid attacks upon Government. Freedom had its limit; and this should be strictly observed. The rules for the constitution of the papers were framed simply with a view to prevent editors using their freedom in the wrong direction.

Mr. Jainthi Prashad, Deputy Collector of Pilibhit, said that the editor conferred no obligation on the community by printing a paper because he received ample remuneration for his trouble. Under these circumstances why should the community allow itself to be imposed upon by having to pay for a paper which did not suit its requirements. The community did not wish to lavish money to maintain a rabid newspaper which, instead of doing any good, would simply harm the interests of the Kayasthas. It was therefore necessary that the national organ must be such that the community would have a hold upon it to keep it within bounds.

Lala Ishri Dyal said that it was stated in the rules for the constitution of the Kayastha conference, that politics and religion should not be discussed, and therefore he did not see any reason why the Kayastha organs should be given freedom to discuss these matters, which had nothing to do with the welfare of the community. If the papers were to be national organs, they would necessarily have to abide by the rules of the conference. The resolution was put to the vote and was passed by a majority.

The 10th resolution was proposed by Babu Chel Behari Lal, that the authorities quoted by Munshi Kali Prashad in his "Kayasth Ethnology" to prove that the Kayasths belonged to the Chatria order, be held sufficient for the adoption of the Duj Dharm practices, and that English and Hindi translations of the book be published.

The 11th resolution, proposed by Mr. Lakshmi Narain, was to the effect that the conference approved of the draft prepared by the select committee respecting the social and other disputes of the Kayastha community being decided by arbitration.

The 12th resolution was that the consideration of the report of the Trade Sub-Committee be deferred till the next conference.

The 13th resolution was to the effect that the Kayastha Patshala at Allahabad be raised to the status of a college.

The 14th resolution was that the next conference be held at Bareilly. After this Rai Jainthi Prashad proposed that a vote of regret be passed for the deaths of Munshi Harsukh Rai and Mr. Seva Ram, two influential members of the community.

In conclusion, the President called upon the audience to give three cheers for the Queen-Empress, the Viceroy, the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of India, and specially to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab who had very kindly allowed the conference to be held at Lahore. The call was heartily responded to by the audience. This closed the proceedings and the conference dissolved at 6 p.m.

A hope was freely expressed that Sir Auckland Colvin would have no objection to the conference being held at Bareilly next year. It was also stated that the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India had expressed their sympathy with the movement.

COLONEL MORGAN's column arrived at Apozai on the 25th, and General White's force is expected on the 30th. Reports are spread of a gathering among the Shiranis to resist the force, but the rumours are not confirmed. A man who was concerned in the attack on Lieutenant Godfrey, Assistant Political Agent, in Zhob, has been found guilty and has been hanged.

THE Chelmsford carman (the *Daily News* says) who suddenly came the other day into a fortune of £30,000 has started for a holiday in the south of France, an object of envy to his less fortunate neighbours. From the report of his conversation with a visitor, which appears in the *Essex County Chronicle*, it would seem, however, that Mr. Bennett has not found his windfall an unmixed blessing. He is not grateful to our contemporary for being the first to proclaim the fact to the world; for since then he has been "pelted with letters" from all parts, not to speak of the nuisance of having to stop every minute in the streets to shake hands with somebody who is "so glad to hear of his good luck." "There go a lot of them now," exclaimed Mr. Bennett, pointing across the way. "You see they all know it, and nod to you and grin and shout across the road—it's too much of a good thing."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PANDITA RAMABAI'S FAREWELL TO BOMBAY.

SAYS the *Indu Prakash*:—On Saturday last the Arya Mahila Samaj performed an interesting function at the Prarthana Samaj mandir. Some sixty to seventy native ladies met under the presidency of Mrs. Modak to bid farewell to the Pandita, to express to her their sense of obligations, and to present to her a memento of their esteem in the shape of a complete set of the volumes of the Rigveda and a gold watch and chain. Mrs. Modak opened the proceedings with an appropriate speech, and the Pandita replied, and in the course of a most eloquent, effective and happy farewell speech, gave the ladies present considerable salutary advice on their social duties. Let us hope the ladies will profit by the advice and will follow the lead of so distinguithed a representative of their class as the Pandita.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

The *Rast Goftar* is sorry to have to say that the Factory Commission was not sufficiently representative. There was none on it to represent the mill-owners' interest. We also rather wished that some of the millowners, too, had been examined. Then the Commission would have placed itself in a better position to weigh the copious and one-sided evidence it has taken of the operatives. Anyhow, we shall await with anxiety the report of the Factory Commission of 1890.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* asks:—But how is it that it is only the Bombay Municipality which contrives to run up estimates, not only 20 per cent, but 100 and 300 per cent. and over? Take Tulsi. It was originally estimated to cost 17 lakhs. The final cost reached 57 lakhs! A reference to the history of many a municipal public work in the past would show that it was seldom that it has been constructed at or within the estimate. What may be the reason? Are such overestimates heard of in the Department of Public Works managed by Government? How is it that the Port Trustees have almost invariably been able to complete their works within the estimates? The Prince's Dock and the Victoria Dock are instances in point. Surely, it will not be said that these colossal works were attended with less difficulty in construction than the Tansa and Tulsi works.

THE TULSI BAUG MEETING AT POONA.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks:—Poona has had its counterpart of the Madhava Baug meeting yesterday. Judging by the accounts, the meeting was not very orderly, but the solemn farce of protesting against some fancied interferences with religious beliefs was gone through. But where is the interference with "religious beliefs?" Is the question whether a girl-wife of ten or twelve should or should not be allowed to be treated as wife by the husband, a religious question? Is the question whether or not a wife should be put into jail if she is unwilling to live with her husband, a religious question? The only point which might be construed into an interference with religious beliefs is the repudiation clause; but it did not require a public meeting to protest against it, since it was manifest no Government would take it up when it saw the sentiment of the community was opposed to it. It is indeed vain to expect any discrimination in a mob of five thousand led by such men as the Maha Mahopadhya and the Rao Bahadur. But when we see a man like Mr. Tilak putting himself forward as a champion of orthodoxy, we despair for educated Poona. That there should be even the educated Indian allying himself with blind and indiscriminate opposition to all reform, is a great pity. These men talk of reforming themselves and sit mute with folded hands. But when a proposal is made for legislative interference, there they are, waxing eloquent over the advantages of self-help, and up in arms against the advocates of State aid.

The *Subodha Patrika* says:—The Poona reactionist party, it would appear, desire to have a fresh meeting at Madhav Bag to protest against Government interference in regard to social reform. This word "interference" has become quite a red rag to play with on certain simple or willing minds, but we shall not refer to that point just now. Our Poona friends are welcome to repeat the farce of 1886, the hollowness of which, patent to discerning eyes even then, has in the course of these four years been turned inside out.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

The *Indu Prakash* discourses:—With Mr. Hume's arrival here yesterday the work of the next Congress will receive an accession of strength and vigour. The news from Bengal about the Congress is not as copious as one would wish, but what we have heard now and then is not quite reassuring. Whatever may be amiss, however, is sure to be set right under the magic influence of Mr. Hume's presence, and there need be no misgiving about the eventual success of the next Congress. There seems to be a determination at Calcutta to be as economic in the management as possible. The *Patriot* sounds a note of warning which is most welcome. The meetings of the Congress are proposed to be held in the Town Hall; and various public buildings, such as the British Indian Association rooms, the Indian Association rooms, the Ripon College, and so forth, are proposed to be fitted up for the residence of the delegates. If the Congress Hall and the boarding of delegates, which cost so much at Bombay, could be saved at Calcutta, a large item of expenditure would be obviated. We agree with the *Patriot* that the annual meeting of the Congress should not be made a burden, and that some regulations should be made which would make the expenditure as little burdensome as possible.

The *Dinbandhu* remarks:—It is now finally settled that this year during the cold season in December, the annual camp of exercise of our political volunteers will be held at Calcutta, where it is expected that about 6,000 delegates from the different provinces will be present under the dictatorship of some one who is yet to be named. Whether this sixth *tamasha* will be as grand and imposing as the previous ones, is somewhat doubtful, because the warmth, sentiment, and ardour of our political soldiers in this matter is now rapidly vanishing under the heavy pecuniary strain the movement is causing upon their purses, and they are now seriously thinking if it should not be made a matter-of-fact thing for the purpose simply of getting through a fixed programme of business.

Says the *Gujarat Mitra*:—The suggestions which Mr. Namjoshi of Poona has made through the *Bombay Gazette*, for the reduction of the expenses of the Congress, deserve to be well considered by all who have gathered round this national movement. His first suggestion that the future congresses should hold their sittings in one of the central stations of the country—say at Jabalpore—is both extremely desirable and practicable, particularly from the standpoint of equal distance to all delegates to travel over.

THE MUNICIPAL SERVANTS BILL.

The *Indu Prakash* observes:—As we had anticipated, the Municipal Servants Bill has passed into law. After the bill had passed two stages, it was not to be expected that Government would stay its hand at the third, which is usually a formal stage. The protest of the Presidency Association was considered, although, if it had been placed earlier before the Council, there is reason to think it would have received better consideration. The stringent character of the provisions of the bill is admitted by even its advocates. The Government does not make a very powerful defence of the bill, but being invited by the Corporation to frame a law, and having framed one, and in a manner pledged itself to it, Government could not recede from the position it took up. If the opposition is carried to the Government of India, we may not despair that the bill may yet be countermanded. As it has been conceded, the principle is unobjectionable. It is the form in which the principle has been attempted to be embodied that calls for a protest. The form exceeds its own object, and it requires to be readjusted to it's needs.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is wroth at the passing of the bill, and remarks:—So the Municipal Servants Bill has at last been carried by brute official majority. Who will not say after this that the sooner these sham councils are swept off the face of India the better? Has not the debate, both at the second and the third reading of that outrageously one-sided piece of repressive legislation, demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt the utter worthlessness of the Councils as constituted at present? For what have the proceedings disclosed? This only, that the legislators,—we mean the official and the officialised members,—had not even taken the trouble to go carefully into the history of last year's strike, which eventually led to the introduction of the measure, much less to keep themselves correctly informed of the criticism that had appeared on it in the press! There remains, however, the last resort, the final appeal to H. E. the Viceroy in Council. It is clear from the tenor of the debate at the third reading, that the one-sided character of the legislation is admitted. This is a strong ground on which to base a more elaborate representation to H. E. the Viceroy.

M. MASCART, of the Academy of Sciences, has strung a pendulum to the second platform of the Eidel Tower, the ball of which is within six feet of the ground. This gives it a length of 377 feet. The ball is of steel, and weighs 212lb. The longest pendulum known hitherto, says a Paris correspondent, was that of Foucault, in the Pantheon, about 70 years ago, and it afforded a new demonstration of the earth's motion, but it was only about 160 feet long.

THE WAY THE WORLD IS GIRDLED.

HOW CABLES ARE LAID.

A TYPICAL cable-laying expedition is graphically described by Mr. Herbert Laws Webb in the October number of *Scribner*:—

According to the latest report of the International Bureau of Telegraph Administrations, the submarine telegraph system of the world consists of 120,070 nautical miles of cable. Government administrations own 12,524 miles, while 107,546 are the property of private companies. Early in last year the system of West African cables, which started from Cadiz only six years ago, was completed to Cape Town, so that the Dark Continent is now completely encircled by submarine telegraph, touching at numerous points along the coast. More than 17,000 miles of cable have been required to do this, and several companies, with more or less aid from the British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese Governments, have participated in carrying out the work. The North Atlantic is spanned by no less than eleven cables, all laid since 1870, though I think not all are working at the present time; five companies are engaged in forwarding telegrams between North America and Europe, and the total length of the cables owned by them, including coast connections, is over 30,000 nautical miles. The cable fleet of the world numbers thirty-seven vessels, of an aggregate gross tonnage of about 54,600 tons. Ten ships belong to the construction companies, their aggregate gross tonnage being about half that of the entire fleet. The other twenty-seven are repairing steamers belonging to the different government and telegraph companies. They are stationed in ports all over the world, keeping a watchful eye on the condition of its submarine nerves, and doctoring them up whenever they need attention.

HOW A CABLE IS "PAID OUT."

We weighed anchor and moved on slowly toward the open sea. The cable now needed no steam power to help it out of the ship: on the contrary, it ran out freely of its own accord, and it was necessary to apply the brakes to the paying-out drum to prevent the cable running out too fast. It was astonishing to see the great heavy ironbound cable, a single yard of which would weigh over ten pounds, come swishing round the tank, up on deck and over pulleys and guides, take four or five turns round a drum six feet in diameter, bob under the dynamometer and up over the stern-sheave, and finally dive into the water with all the ease, grace, and pliability with which a silken cord might go through the same performance. One striking thing in cable operations is the hearty will with which every one works, and the extreme anxiety evidenced on all sides for the welfare and safety of the cable. I have seen the engineer-in-chief, during the landing of a shore-end, up to his waist in the surf, cutting the lashings which secure the balloon-buoys to the cable; and on another occasion, when, the ship being hove-to, the cable had got foul of the propeller, the chief of the expedition, after passing word to the ship's engineers not to move the engines, took a header into the water, and, holding on to a blade of the propeller, succeeded in freeing the cable, to the great relief of everybody on board, as all efforts from above had failed to dislodge it and a rupture seemed unavoidable.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A RIGOROUS TEST.

During paying-out a test is always kept on the cable from the electricians' headquarters, the testing-room. Before the cable left the ship the end was carefully sealed by softening the gutta-percha and drawing it over the copper conductor; the cable was then charged with an electric current through the end on board, the current also passing through the galvanometer. We paid a visit to the testing-room, where the electrician would explain the functions of the glittering instruments of ebonite and brass with which he was making a test on the cable in the tanks below. The only visible demonstration of what was being done was to be found in the movements of a little spot of light, which would be deflected from zero on a horizontal scale, and finally come to rest several hundred degrees to one side, as the assistant allowed the electric current to pass through the reflecting galvanometer. If the spot of light were to make sudden kicks or fly off the scale, the existence of something wrong would be revealed, perhaps a fault in the cable. But faults rarely develop on board ship, because the cable is perfect when it leaves the factory. In the ship's tanks it is kept cool by being always submerged in water, and has been subjected to no severe strain. When the time comes for paying-out, and the cable is straightened and has to bear a strain of several tons as it leaves the ship's stern, then any slight imperfection will be revealed; and although it may consist merely of a minute bubble of air which has burst and made a puncture in the gutta-percha into which you could not introduce a fine hair; although it may be only a crack so imperceptible that it would not admit of the insertion of the corner of a cigarette-paper, yet the current would escape, and, like the insignificant stream which trickles over a dam, would gradually widen the breach until the cable was electrically "broken down" and entirely useless for communication.

"BUOYED UP WITH HOPE"—AND SOMETHING MORE.

The scene on deck is novel and interesting. The quarter-deck is brilliantly illuminated by electric light, which throws the mass of moving machinery and the figures of the men into bold relief; the big drum rumbles, and the pulleys and sheaves whirr as the cable swishes over them, scattering whitewash in all directions. Every now and then a voice rings out announcing the number of revolutions of the drum, or word is passed up from the tank, couched in strange terms, which we are only just beginning to understand. We have been paying-out for about two hours, when warning comes from the tank that only forty-five turns remain of the piece of cable which it was decided to pay out; the ship's engines are slowed down, and a few minutes later stopped altogether. A huge red iron buoy is in readiness, lashed to the mizzen rigging; paying-out is stopped and the cable made fast close to the stern sheave, the turns are taken off the drum, the cable is out, and the extremity of the core sealed; the cable end is then secured to the moorings of the buoy, which consists of two heavy mushroom-anchors attached to the buoy by a length of stout iron chain. The lashings which hold the cable at the stern sheave are then removed, and the cable end is dropped overboard with the buoy-moorings; the chain rattles out with an appalling noise, above which a stentorian "Let go" is heard, whereupon the buoy is released, and, dropped with a splash into the water, floats gaily off, dancing in the rays of the electric light. There the buoy will remain securely anchored by its moorings until the *Dalmatia* returns from the Canaries paying-out the main cable; the end of the piece we have just buoyed will then be brought on board and spliced on to the main cable, thus making it complete.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

REPLYING to the toast of the Houses of Parliament at the Glasgow Trades House dinner on Wednesday (9th inst.) Lord Rosebery said:—The House of Commons has always been supplied with a great superfluity of legislative food, which it can neither assimilate nor digest—(laughter)—and from which it appears to me to be likely to suffer from an approaching fit of apoplexy—at any rate a fit of apoplexy that may involve its not remote dissolution. (Renewed laughter and applause.) On the other hand, the House of Lords pining for work, capable of work with intellects soaring from the youngest Peer who has just come of age to that of the Prime Minister himself, sits waiting expectant for some work to be given to them. They sit sharpening their legislative teeth, but no food is given to masticate. I am convinced of this, speaking in the most serious spirit, that the condition of the House of Lords, and the future of the House of Lords, is one which politicians of both parties cannot regard altogether without concern. (Hear, hear.) I say this frankly and freely, because I have been supported in those proposals by as many men of one party as of the other. (Hear, hear.) The dangers, to my mind, of the House of Lords—at least, the immediate dangers—are two-fold. One is that it has by constitutional precedent a claim to the constitutional equality of the House of Commons, which it is impossible altogether to sustain. The other is that men may become members of the House of Lords against their will and without their option. I think that the history of England has been one of political apathy, varied by political paroxysm. The political apathy lasts a certain number of years; the political paroxysm follows; and I am always apprehensive that any revision of the House of Lords—which I believe, at this moment is demanded by both parties—may take place at a moment not of political apathy, but of political paroxysm.

THE pettifogging meanness of the Admiralty in the case of Staff-Commander MacFarlane—whose retirement after his leg had been amputated was ante-dated by a few days, in order to place it before his birthday, and so knock £10 a year off his pension—has, *Truth* considers, a very fair parallel in the treatment of Staff Commander Nankivell. This gallant officer was invalided on account of a disease (Bright's) which he had contracted during boat cruising on the Zanzibar coast. His birthday being on July 16, his retirement was gazetted July 14, thus saving a grateful country the princely sum of £5 a year for such time as the unfortunate officer may live. Such treatment is rendered the more indecent by the fact that while this shabby parsimony is shown to one class of officers, others are treated with reckless profusion.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

THE TIPPERARY RIOT.

COLONEL CADELL, R. M., Tipperary, has written a letter to the *Times*, in answer to the remarks of Mr. John Morley at St. Helens. In it he says:—As the escort was passing, Mr. John O'Connor, M. P., called for "three cheers for Mr. Morley" (of whose presence I then for the first time became aware.) The call was at once responded to, and followed by groans and "boos," evidently intended for the police who form

SPORTING NOTES.

THIS is an age of record breaking, and the victory of Sheen under 9st 2lb for the Cesarewitch on the 9th inst. puts into the shade all previous performances. Then, again, the record was broken so far as the attendance was concerned, for the crowd on the course was far greater than on previous anniversaries, and the rings were packed to overflowing. Many of the leading lights of the French Turf were attracted by the anticipated triumph of Alicante in the big handicap of the day. The Jockey Club enclosure presented an unusually crowded appearance, whilst Royalty was represented by the Duke of Cambridge. The weather could not possibly have been better, and never within the memory of man has a finer afternoon been experienced in October. The sun shone with the warmth of advanced Summer, and the afternoon was thoroughly enjoyable.

A heavy day's work was provided, and a good start was made with the Kennett Plate, in which class was well represented by Dog Rose, Formidable, and Noble Chieftain. The market call always rested with Dog Rose, and he was entitled to it, as Noble Chieftain failed to show his old dash, and could not even secure second place from Formidable, who was cleverly beaten by Dog Rose. Class was not particularly represented in the Stand Nursery, but a good favourite was found in Lady Eveline, with Dorcas, Honeymoon, and Mavourneen all well backed. The four ran well, but from the Abingdon Mile Bottom the issue was confined to Dorcas and Mavourneen, and gamely as the former struggled, she was just beaten by Mavourneen, who was turned loose in the handicap and did her party a good turn. The Two-yr-old Selling Plate was looked upon in the light of a match between Corona and Annandale, but they were both cleverly beaten by Hearthstone II.

Corona finished second, but was disqualified, as Robinson did not return to the scale direct, having thoughtlessly gone into the dressing-room and taken off his jacket and cap. The Stewards at the same time, exonerated Robinson from any fraudulent intention; but, whilst thoroughly endorsing the opinion of the Stewards observes the *Standard's* correspondent I cannot help pointing out that it was very hard lines for any one who may have supported Corona for a place.

The Champion Stakes came next, and if the starters only numbered three it was a far more interesting race than if a lot of rubbish had helped to swell the field. Amphion had to fight the Lancashire battle over again with Memoir, who, in turn, renewed the St. Leger struggle with Blue Green, and as the latter in the meantime had run Morion to a head for the Great Foal Stakes, he was now made second favourite. Barrett tried the forcing tactics, and made the running to the Bushes, when Blue Green suddenly collapsed, but in extenuation of his poor performance it must be explained that he pulled up lame, and although he walked out of the paddock apparently sound after a brief rest, his Cambridgeshire chance is, I fear, hopeless.

Amphion confirmed the Manchester form with Memoir, and won with such ridiculous ease that his right to be considered the best racehorse in training can no longer be questioned. The high character I gave him as a three-yr-old is thoroughly deserved, and if he had been entered for the Cambridgeshire, only cruel treatment from the handicapper could have lost him the race.

The Cesarewitch stood next, and the three-quarters of an hour proved ample time to inspect the candidates, as the only competitors in the birdcage beforehand were Devotee, Barmecide, Peacebearer, Fallow Chat, Shall We Remember, Ringmaster, Silver Spur, Parlington, and Hebrides. It was a disappointment to a great number of people that Alicante was not brought into the enclosure, but they were encouraged by the statement that all was well with her. By the manner in which the money was piled on to the last not the slightest attempt to oppose her could be traced, and she finished up at 5 to 2.

Royal Star was also a strong order at the finish, and his advance to 8 to 1 caused 100 to 8 to be betted against Vasistas and Fallow Chat, with Gonsalvo and Brackley next in demand at 100 to 6. Barmecide and Judith were good business, as were Mercy, Parlington, and Peacebearer, but the public would not have Shall We Remember, well as she looked, and she drifted out to 28 to 1. In the race, however, she always held a good place, and beat most of the more fancied candidates, of whom Vasistas never gave his backers the least hope.

Nor did Golden Maze run at all well, and the best of the Kingsclere lot was Gonsalvo, who struggled on well and finished fifth, without, however, possessing a winning chance at any point of the race. Victoricus ran better than the betting predicted, and after taking the lead a mile from home, he retained it to the Bushes, where he was headed by Judith, who flattered her numerous backers until she gave way in the dip to Alicante and Sheen. The former had been carefully nursed by Luke, who rode a fine race on the French filly, but still she could not quite stay home, and was decisively beaten by Sheen. Judith struggled on with commendable pluck, and only lost second place by half a length; but the rest were beaten a long way.

The victory of Sheen was immensely popular, and but for the hard ground, the winner, would have met with far more support. It is fifteen years since Prince Soltykoff last won the race, and that was with Duke of Parma, who is still doing occasional duty as a hack at Danebury, where, however, he is treated quite in the light of a pet. Lord Fingall, as was feared would be the case, broke down; and Fallow Chat, despite the openly expressed confidence of the Middle-hamites, cut a wretched figure, and evidently requires deep ground to show her best form, such as she did in the last Manchester November Handicap.

As soon as this race was over writes the *Manchester Guardian's* correspondent we applied ourselves in good earnest to the consideration of the Cesarewitch. How the bookmakers went at it. There was no remorse or mitigation of voice with them. Some were hoarse and some were shrill, some almost vituperative, and a few sweetly seductive. One man, who like Falstaff had lost his voice in "hallooing," uttered his invitations in tones which varied between croaks and squeaks. Another delivered himself in a bass monotone after the manner of an ancient parish clerk giving out the psalms. Moreover, there were shouts from Tattersall's ring to the general ring, and from that again to the "Silver Bell" or inferior ring, and many frenzied calls on Tom to do this and on Arry to do that; and in short a very great hubbub indeed.

A big handicap like the Cesarewitch, on which there is much betting beforehand, has almost as much plot about it as a five-act play or a three volume novel, and as the plot finally unwinds itself the excitement is at its height. For a day or two before the race people had been trying to persuade themselves that Alicante, the best mare in France, was not such a certainty after all, but the hearts of the bookmakers failed them at the end, and the mare rapidly advanced from 3 to 1 to 5 to 2, and even 9 to 4. It was said that the Frenchmen were backing her for enormous sums, and that if she won an incredible amount of British gold would go across the Channel.

Next in demand was Royal Star, and Fallow Chat Mercy, Judith, and Barmecide were, I thought, most backed of the others. There was no parade. There never is at Newmarket, and only a few of the starters cantered down the course. One of these was Fallow Chat, and her action was so ungainly that no good judge of a horse could have imagined it possible for her to win. On the other hand, Shall We Remember cantered in beautiful style, reminding one at once of her sire Isonomy, for horses transmit to their offspring the peculiarities of their gait as well as their shape.

There was not much delay when the twenty-two runners were marshalled behind the ditch, and almost at the appointed minute the flag fell. The long dyke which runs across the heath prevents those on the stand from seeing much of the earlier part of the race, but a glimpse is obtained as they stream past the ditch gap. Then the glare of the sun hiding and blurring the jockeys colours, the horses looked like a string of springboks flying over a South African plain. When they turned into the straight little could be observed but a confused crowd waving and scintillating to and fro.

Then we could see that Silver Spar, Shall We Remember, and Brackley held good positions, and next came another movement on two of utter confusion. Out of this, as if by magic, Sheen evolved himself, with Alicante racing hard after him, and Judith coming up on the other side. Undoubtedly Sheen had his work cut out for him. There was no possibility of easing him for a moment. Had he faltered or slackened speed in the least Alicante, going very strongly and showing great resolution must have caught him, but the fine old horse, despite the heavy weight he carried, would not give away an inch, and finally won somewhat easily by two lengths. As I left the course the people were giving three cheers for Sheen and his owner. Even if they have lost their money racegoers rejoice to see a good horse win under a heavy weight.

NOTICES.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

PRECAUTION & WARNING.

ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet, mildnes unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE, worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors, throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Bathgate & Co., Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co,

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

TRADE MARK. **G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS**

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—

BIRMINGHAM.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

IMPROVES	... Complexions.
PREVENTS	... Fever.
PREVENTS	... Sea Sickness.
CURES ...	... Skin Diseases.
CURES ...	... Liver Affections.
CURES ...	... Rheumatism.
CURES ...	... Indigestion.
CURES ...	... Headache.
CURES ...	... Biliousness.

It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH improves the Complexion.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Indigestion.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Biliousness.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Headache.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Rheumatism.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Skin & Liver Affections.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH prevents Fever.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Loss of Appetite.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH a boon to Ladies.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH invaluable in every Nursery.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA.

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle, including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c—c.)

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co, WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow street.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON SPINNERS.

IMPROVED REELS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE INDIAN MARKET FOR REELING

MULE COPS, RING OR FLYER THROSTLE BOBBINS, &c.,

AND FITTED WITH

NEW PATENT "BRIDGE" DOFFING MOTIONS.

This motion is extremely simple, cannot get out of order, and it is impossible for Hanks to get soiled in Doffing.

YARN BUNDLING PRESSES

With new Lifting Motion, which completely prevents break-downs.

ALSO

All Classes of Cop, Bobbin, Hank, and Pirn Winding Machinery, &c.

PATENTEE AND SOLE MAKER:

JOSEPH STUBBS,

Mill Street Works, Ancoats,

MANCHESTER.

Apply for Particulars to INDIAN AGENTS—

SORABJEE, SHAPURJEE & CO., BOMBAY.

"MOLLISCORIUM"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION,

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way.
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

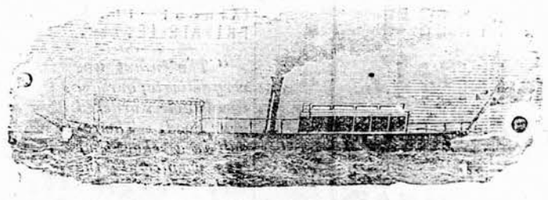
"MANY sick people looked upon means a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dilbrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at

ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for Nile Expedition.

TRADE MARK. JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No. 76280 MARK.

BUYERS OF

DAWSON'S BOOTS & SHOES

SHOULD NOTE THAT

NO GOODS are Genuine without TRADE MARK.

TRY THE

D BOOT

THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF, MADE IN FOUR QUALITIES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS, 23, LONDON WALL, LONDON

And OVERSTONE ROAD, NORTHAMPTON.

Wholesale & Export Boot & Shoe Manufacturers.

LONDON AND NORTHAMPTON. TRADE MARK. JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No. 76280 MARK.

Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE is Registered under the Trade Marks Act for the INDIAN EMPIRE, and attested by the Seal of the Registrar, Calcutta.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS, Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co. 206 Cn PORTLAND St LONDON DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application. MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,

ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturers of

Improved Patent Consolidated

EMERY DISCS.

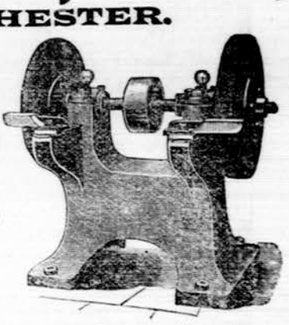
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,

For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRIZE MEDALS:

Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.



Universal Grinder. Patterr C.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."

London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

No 3. HINDOO PEN MACNIVEN & CAMERON EDINBURGH

"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.

WAVERLEY PEN MACNIVEN & CAMERON

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
EUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris,
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Co; Bombay: Kemp & Co; Calcutta: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Chlorosis & Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

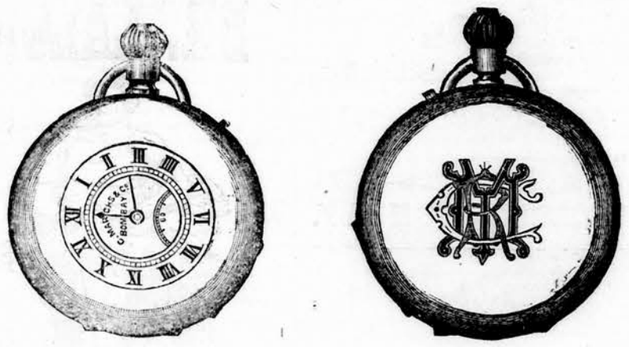
Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 402, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA
The Best and Purest Cocoa.

HIGH CLASS
ENGLISH MADE
PRESENTATION WATCHES



GOLD

Thorough **English-made Watch,** containing the finest English works, ¾ plate, chronometer balance, isochronous hair-spring, jewelled in 19 jewels, 2¼ oz. gold highly finished case: a magnificent watch.

	Rs.
1st quality, English-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	460
Ditto Crystal Face	420
1st Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	350
Ditto Crystal Face	320
2nd Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	210
Ditto Crystal Face	180

SILVER

Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, best lever movement, compensation balance, full plate, fully jewelled, in Sterling Silver solid case, highly finished.

	Rs.
1st Quality, English-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	140
Ditto Crystal Face	130
1st Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	70
Ditto Crystal Face	60
2nd Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	50
Ditto Crystal Face	40

Solid 18-carat Gold Alberts of excellent make and finish, from Rs. 140.
Solid Sterling Silver Alberts of excellent make and finish, from Rs. 7.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste
TRADE MARK
UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP.
For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

Cadbury's Cocoa (REGISTERED)
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

Trade W Mark — **WILKINSON'S** — Trade W Mark
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by takin this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and HILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—London Medical Record

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA. KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS &c.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure.
Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.
REGIST'D MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MK.
Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.
Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.
Be sure you have *NEW* oil!
EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
AT THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality. 26s.	Fine quality we can produce. 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 6d.
Satin Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French Heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS,
(*Registered*)
with specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.
Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.
A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.
Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, 224, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.